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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE SHOOTING AT WIMBLEDON—FULTON TAKES THE ST. LEGER SWEEPSTAKES—AMERICANS HOLD THEIR OWN AT ALL RANGES.

LONDON, July 19.—The ties of Saturday, at Wimbledon, for the St. Leger sweepstakes, were shot off to-day, Fulton of the Americans, won; Mitchell second, John Rigby third.

LONDON, July 19.—The shooting for the Albert prizes took place to-day at Wimbledon. The ranges were 200, 600 and 900 yards. In the shooting at the first two ranges the scores show Gildersleeve two points ahead, he having made sixty-eight out of a possible seventy. At first range Gildersleeve, Fulton and Coleman, of the Americans, each made thirty-four out of a possible thirty-five, while Hamilton, Petty, Wyatt, Greenhill and Rigby, the latter two of the Irish eight, made thirty-five points. At the second range only Greenhill and Rigby maintained close competition with the Americans, scoring thirty-two points each.

In the match for the Rifle Association cup, in which each man had ten shots at 600 yards range, Coleman scored forty-nine out of a possible fifty, leading the large number of competitors. Gildersleeve made forty-eight. The excellency of the American marksmanship causes astonishment.

The American riflemen say that they do not concur in the position taken by the captains of the English, Irish and Scotch teams for permission for them to shoot at the same time with the Elcho shield competitors, and that they will not compete in that match.

The contest for the Albert prizes was finished this afternoon. Sir Henry Halford won the first prize, scoring 98, out of a possible 105, and Col. Gildersleeve took the second prize, with a score of 92.

The question of the admission of the Americans to the competition for the Elcho shield has been finally decided in the negative. Colonel Gildersleeve explains that the team left New York with instructions to shoot a ten inch match only with the Irish. Moreover, the team is just now crippled by the illness of one of its members, who is an excellent shot. Colonel Gildersleeve, however, is anxious to make a match with a team representing the United Kingdom, to be shot in the United States next year.

THE PARLIAMENTARY MATCH.

The shooting match at Wimbledon between members of the House of Lords and House of Commons, was won by the latter.

In the match between the House of Lords and the House of Commons, the range was 500 yards. The Commons won, making 313 points, against 220 made by the Lords, out of a possible total of 375. The following are the individual scores, the highest possible being 75: Commons—Randle Flunkett, 67; Daniel Peploe, 64; Arthur Vivian, 64; Marquis of Lorne, 61; Robert Lindsay, 73; total, 313. Lords—Earl Tenres, 63; Duke of Marlborough, 45; Lord Waldegrave, 42; Earl Dunraven, 36; Lord Wharncliffe, 35; total 220.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—DISRAELI REFERS VAGUELY TO ADJOURNMENT.

LONDON, July 19.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Disraeli stated that the Government would proceed with the Agricultural, the Merchant Shipping, the Judicature and the Land Transfer bills. He declined to say what disposition would be made of other measures. He hoped, with the assistance of the House, to bring their labors to a close at a reasonable satisfactory period. Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the Premier's indefiniteness.

LORD MAYOR'S INTERNATIONAL BANQUET.

Of the functionaries invited to the Lord Mayor's international banquet, the following have signified their acceptance: The Prefects of Seine, of Pas de Calais and of the police of Paris; the Mayors of Calais, Fordeaux, Geneva, Rome, Turin, Florences, Christiana, Boston and Quebec, and the Burgomasters of Brussels, Antwerp and Amsterdam. Seventeen have not yet answered, and twenty-two have declined, including all the Germans invited.

Spain.

SIEGE OF PUYCERDA ABANDONED.

MADRID, July 19—The Carlists have abandoned the siege of Puycerda.

Germany.

THE ELECTIONS IN BAVARIA.

BERLIN, July 19—Returns of the Bavarian elections indicate that the Electoral College will consist of seventy-seven Liberals and seventy-nine Ultramontanes.

Herzegovina.

THE REVOLT GROWING SERIOUS—APPLICATION MADE TO THE PORTE FOR TROOPS.

LONDON, July 19.—The disturbances in Herzegovina are believed to be serious. The Commissioners sent by the Porte to tranquilize the country, have reported by telegraph that they are unsuccessful. The whole district between Mostar and the Austrian frontier, down nearly as far as Ragues, is in a state of revolt, and the insurgents threaten death to all who refuse to join them. The Commissioners advise the Porte to send troops forthwith.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 19.—Steamships City of Chester and Germanic, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 19, 5 p. m.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 2⅝ per cent. Consols for money 94 1-16; for account 94⅝.
PARIS, July 19.—Rentes 64 francs 95 centimes.
FRANKFORT, July 19.—United States Bonds—5-20's 1862, 93¾.
LIVERPOOL, July 19.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 7d; Orleans 7¼d. Flour—Extra Western and State 28s. Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring 9s@9s 2d. Corn, 30s. Pork—Western, 57s. Cheese 55s. Refined petroleum 9d; spirits do. 7¾d.
ANTWERP, July 19.—Refined petroleum 23½ francs.

THE LOST DONALDSON.

He is Said to Have Alighted in Van Buren County, Michigan.

DETROIT, July 19.—A special to the *Free Press* from Kalamazoo says that the employees on the Kalamazoo and South Haven Railroad train this afternoon bring in the report that Prof. Donaldson alighted between South Haven and Newton's Switch on Sunday, in an exhausted condition, and that medical aid had been sent to him from South Haven.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Arrival of a Young Ship from England, in Charge of two Men and two Boys.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 19.—The yacht Effort, under sixteen tons, which left Fleetwood, England, May 20th, arrived here yesterday. The voyage of forty-nine days was remarkable for heavy weather. The crew consists of the captain, mate and two boys.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Verdict Against Ex-Treasurer Parker for $75,000.

CHARLESTON, July 19.—The jury in the case of ex-Treasurer Parker, to-day rendered a verdict for the State in the sum of $75,000. This is the first substantial result of the efforts in this State to bring official plunderers to justice.

Gas Well Near Portsmouth, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—The *Enquirer's* Portsmouth, Ohio, special says that parties at Scioto ville, six miles from that city, struck a vein of gas to-day, at a depth of 1,035 feet. The gas has been burning all day to the height of fifteen feet, and it is thought enough can be obtained from the well to supply the city of Portsmouth.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Thomas Jenkins, a St. John shipbuilder, has become insolvent.

Secretary Belknap, General Marcy and General William Meyers arrived at Salt Lake last evening, on their way to the Yellowstone and Upper Missouri.

Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer, has retracted his previous confessions and denies his guilt. Since his confinement in jail he has written his life for the public press.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—For the Lower Lake region and Middle States, stationary to falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, slightly warmer and cloudy weather, and possibly occasional rains northwest of the Alleghenies.

The steamers Nova Scotian and Quebec, from Liverpool, and the Canadian, from Glasgow, are reported at Farther Point.

Ex-members of the New York Seventh Regiment in San Francisco, are taking steps toward the organization of a club for social purposes.

Base Ball—At Boston, Bostons 7, St. Louis, Browns 2. At New Haven, Chicagos 4, New Havens 1. At New York, Philadelphias 7, Mutuals 5.

NEW YORK.

Second Ramble in the Metropolis—Up Broadway—Romance and Death of Charlotte Temple—Stock Exchange—Ten Minutes among the Bulls and Bears.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
NEW YORK, July 17, 1875.

We continue our notes to-day, commencing with a description of the grave of Charlotte Temple. It is perhaps one of the most interesting graves in Trinity churchyard, and is almost hourly visited by strangers who have either read or heard of the sad romance of the Revolution which brought this poor, wronged girl from her prosperous, happy home in England to die a broken hearted outcast in the new world. The following is a brief synopsis of the romance. I leave you to present it to the readers of the COMMERCIAL or not, as you are the best judge of what will prove interesting to your readers:

Two young lieutenants of the English army, named Mandeville and Balcour, while on their way to America, waiting for the vessel to embark with troops from Portsmouth, stopped at Chichester over Sunday. They started out in the afternoon for a walk, and, meeting the young ladies of a fashionable boarding school, headed by Madam Du Pont, the proprietress, they soon got up a flirtation with the girls, which finally resulted in a double elopement. Balcour induced Mademoiselle La Rue, an intriguing French teacher in the school, who had previously eloped from a convent in France, to go with him on his voyage to America. This woman, through intrigue and perfidy, prevailed upon one of the young ladies of the boarding school, Miss Charlotte Temple, who belonged to one of the first families of England, to elope with Mandeville, under promise of marriage, immediately on their arrival in the colonies. During the voyage Mademoiselle La Rue severed her illicit love with Balcour, and gained the true love and affection of a Col. Crayton, a wealthy army officer, to whom she was afterwards married, and lived in affluence in New York.

Mandeville, however, as is usually the case in such affairs, deserted Miss Temple soon after arriving in New York. He sent her a short distance into the country, and paid her expenses for a while, where the villain Balcour sought her and tried to induce her to go with him to the city and enter upon a life of shame, which she spurned with indignation. Mandeville soon after became acquainted with a wealthy young lady by the name of Julia Franklin, and married her. Miss Temple, unable to pay her expenses, and feeling herself completely deserted and heartbroken among strangers, wrote the following letter home:

"*To Mrs. Temple:* Will my once kind, my ever beloved mother deign to receive a letter from her guilty but repentant child? or has she, justly incensed at my ingratitude, driven the unhappy Charlotte from her embrace? Alas! should it thou even disown me, I dare not complain, because I know I have deserved it; but yet believe me, guilty as I am, and cruelly as I have disappointed the hopes of the fondest parents that ever girl had, even in the moment when, forgetful of my duty, I fled from you and happiness, even then I loved you most, and my heart bled at the thought of what you would suffer. Oh! never, never while I have existence, will the agony of that moment be erased from my memory. It seemed like the separation of soul and body. What can I plead in excuse for my conduct? Alas! nothing! That I loved my seducer is too true! yet powerful as that passion is, when pleading in the young heart glowing with sensibility, it never would have conquered my affection to you, my beloved parent, had I not been encouraged, nay, urged to take the step by one of my own sex, who, under the mask of friendship, drew me on to ruin. Yet think not that your Charlotte was so lost as to rush into a life of infamy, no, my dear mother, deceived by the specious appearance of my betrayer, and every suspicion lulled asleep by the most solemn promises of marriage, I thought not those promises would so easily be forgotten. I never once reflected that the man who could stoop to seduction, would not hesitate to forsake the wretched object of his passion, whenever his capricious heart grew weary of her tenderness. When we arrive at this place, I vainly expected him to fulfil his engagement; but was at last fatally convinced he never intended to make me his wife; or, if he had once thought of it, his mind had now altered. I scorned to claim from his humanity, what I could not obtain from his love. I was conscious of having forfeited the only gem that could render me respectable in the eyes of the world. I locked my sorrows in my own bosom, and bore my injuries in silence. But how shall I proceed? This man, this cruel Mandeville, for whom I sacrificed honor, happiness and the love of my friends, no longer looks on me with affection, but scorns the credulous girl whom his art has made miserable. Could you see me, my dear parents, without society, without friends, stung with remorse, and (I feel the burning blush of shame dye my cheeks while I write it) tortured with the pangs of disappointed love; cut to the soul by the indifference of him who, having deprived me of every other comfort, no longer thinks it worth his while to soothe the heart where he has planted the thorn of never ceasing regret. My daily employment is to think of you and weep, to pray for your happiness and deplore my own folly; my nights are scarce more happy; for if by chance I close my weary eyes, and hope some small forgetfulness of sorrow, some little time to pass in sweet oblivion, fancy, still waking, wafts me home to you; I see your beloved forms; I kneel and hear the blessed words of peace and pardon. Ecstatic joy pervades my soul; I reach my arms to catch the dear embracer; the motion chases the illusive dream; I wake to real misery At other times I see my father angry and frowning, point to horrid caves, where on the cold, damp ground, in the agonies of death, I see my dear mother and my reverend grandfather. I strive to raise you; you push me from you, and shrieking cry—Charlotte, thou hast murdered me!' Horror and dispair tear every tortured nerve; I start and leave my restless bed, weary and unrefreshed.

"Shocking as these reflections are, I have yet one more dreadful than the rest. Mother, my dear mother! do not let me quite break your heart when I tell you, in a few months I shall bring into the world an innocent witness of my guilt. Oh! my bleeding heart! I shall bring a poor little, helpless creature, heir to infamy and shame. This alone has urged me once more to address you, to interest you in behalf of this poor unborn, and beg you to extend your protection to the child of your lost Charlotte. For my own part, I have wrote so often, so frequently have pleaded for forgiveness, and entreated to be received once more beneath the paternal roof, that, having received no answer, not even one line, I much fear you have cast me from you forever.

"But surely you cannot refuse to protect my innocent infant; it partakes not of its mother's guilt. Oh! my father; Oh! my beloved mother, now do I feel the anguish inflicted on your hearts recoiling with double force on my own.

"If my child should be a girl (which heaven forbid), tell her the unhappy fate of her mother, and teach her to avoid my errors; if a boy, teach him to lament my miseries, but tell him not who inflicted them, lest in wishing to revenge his mother's injuries, he should wound the peace of his father.

"And now, dear friends of my soul, kind guardians of my infancy, farewell. I feel I never more must hope to see you; the anguish of my heart strikes the strings of life, and in a short time I shall be at rest—oh! could I but receive your blessing and forgiveness before I die, it would smooth my passage to the peaceful grave, and be a blessed foretaste of a happy eternity. I beseech you, curse me not, my adored parents, but let a tear of pity and pardon fall to the memory of your lost

"CHARLOTTE."

Four months after writing this letter home Charlotte became so helpless that she determined to come to New York and ask charity from her former teacher and destroyer; but Mrs. Crayton pretended not to know her, and sent her away from her door as a beggar, destitute, sick and heartbroken. She at last found a kind-hearted washwoman near by, who took her in and provided for her as her scanty means afforded. She became sick and delirious, and gave birth to her child. Her father, Mr. Temple, came from England after receiving the above letter, and found her here in time to see her die. She did not know him at first, but after a while she became conscious, and asked for her child. It was brought to her; she put it in her father's arms, and asked him to "protect her, and bless your dying ——". Unable to finish the sentence she sank upon her pillow, raised her eyes to heaven—and then closed them forever.

Her father buried her in New York. When Mandeville heard of her death, he came to the city, and ran toward the place where they were heaping the earth on her remains, and kneeling before her father said:

"I am Mandeville. Here is my bosom. I have to receive the stroke I merit. Strike—strike now, and save me from the misery of reflection."

The sad father replied: "Alas! if thou wert the seducer of my child, thine own reflections be thy punishment. I wrest not the power from the hand of Omnipotence. Look on that little heap of earth; there lies thou buried the only joy of a fond father. Look at it often, and may thy heart feel such true sorrow as shall merit the mercy of heaven."

Mandeville, after the death of Charlotte, found part of his life was subject to severe fits of melancholy, and while he remained in New York frequently retired to the churchyard, where he would weep over the grave, and regret the untimely fate of the lovely Charlotte Temple.

Balcour became a dissipated villain, and died an outcast. Mrs. Crayton soon after separated from her husband, and after living a life of shame for seven years, died in misery and want, a striking example that vice, however prosperous in the beginning, in the end leads only to misery and shame.

After leaving the grave of Charlotte Temple, over which we read the pathic story of her sad life, from which the above synopsis is made, we concluded, before starting up Broadway, to step down to No. 13 Wall street, and spend ten minutes in the Stock Exchange among the bulls and bears. We entered the visitor's gallery, just above the sales room for railroad stocks, and such a bedlam we never witnessed before. Such a roaring, and hooting, and shouting, and ranting, with frantic gestures, can only be witnessed here. In one corner of the room was a large group, apparently pushing and holding each other toward a common center, while ever and anon a hand would be seen above the crowd, which was the signal for a deafening shout, bidding or offering Pacific Mail; in another corner was a similar group, crying Western Union; another group on Erie; and here and there smaller groups, each after a particular kind of stock. But how it is possible to hear anything amidst all that noise and confusion, is a mystery to the uninitiated. Around the room in various parts are telegraph offices, and bids and offers are constantly being sent by the Goulds, Vanderbilts, etc., to their brokers, and the messengers are constantly running through the room, crying the name of the person who is to receive the dispatch at the top of his voice, thus adding to the general confusion. Bedlam is certainly the only appropriate word for it.

Those who are maneuvering for a rise in the market are called bulls, and those who are trying to depress the price are called bears. Sometimes the bulls and bears try to get up a "corner" by selling "short," but they run the risk of becoming "lame ducks" by failing to meet their engagements, and they are then turned into the street as "stags."

Wall street and its immediate surroundings are rich in historic interest. We were told by a gray haired old broker whom we met, that when Hamilton acted as Secretary of the Treasury, he wrote the *Federalist* as a boarder in Wall street, between Broad and William streets, upon the site now occupied by the Mechanics' Bank. A stone marks the spot where Hamilton fell in his hapless duel with Aaron Burr, near Weehawken. We referred to his tomb in Trinity churchyard in our last.

Benjamin Franklin is said to have used as an observatory for experimenting on electricity, the steeple of the old Dutch church, now the postoffice, or a portion of it, in Nassau street.

Washington's city mansion stood at the corner of Main and Pearl streets. Here the General was accustomed to hold State levees.

Aaron Burr once lived at the corner of Cedar and Nassau streets, and also at the corner of Pine and Nassau.

We have advanced but a little up Broadway, but there is so much of interest a little off on either side that we propose as we advance to occasionally digress as we have done in this letter, and gather items of interest by the way. We are now up as far as the Astor House, where we will resume our communication. CAROLUS.

DAKOTA.

Harvesting Begun—Large Crop of Wheat, Oats, Corn and Potatoes.

YANKTON, D. T., July 19.—The cutting of barley and wheat will commence in earnest this week, and the crops will be exceedingly heavy and abundant. A large amount of rain has fallen during the season, and the grasshoppers have done no injury. The yield of wheat will be fully twenty-five bushels to the acre, or about seven millions bushels in the Territory. This will be over 150 bushels to each inhabitant. The oats and corn crops are also large and promise fully as well as potatoes and other vegetables.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Mountain Meadow—Lee's Statement not Accepted—His trial to Proceed.

BRIGHAM CITY, July 19.—It is stated this morning, on the best authority, that the prosecution will not accept Lee's statements, as they expect to prove more, by witnesses already here, some of whom participated in the massacre, than he confesses. R. N. Baskin arrived last night, and will take an active part in the prosecution. In the court this morning the names of 107 witnesses, subpœnaed for the people, were called, not more than half being present. Lee's counsel asked a continuance till to-morrow, when they promised to be ready without fail.

There have been complaints made against several of the most important witnesses for the prosecution in the Lee case, charging them before a justice of the peace with complicity in murders at Mountain Meadow and elsewhere. Marshal Maxwell has issued orders to his deputies not to allow a witness to be arrested and taken out of the county, and to protect them with force of arms if necessary.

The Louisville Revenue Defalcation.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—The revenue officers to-night completed their investigation of the Collector's office, and report the defalcation to be $82,990 16. It is their opinion that Jackson had been stealing for several years, but that the bulk of the money was taken during last February. No trace of how he disposed of the stolen money has been discovered.

Killed his Wife.

BANGOR, Me., July 19.—George Medway killed his wife yesterday. They had been separated.

The Dimmock-Thompson Affair at Northampton, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 19.—Mrs. Dimmock, who attempted to shoot Dr. A. W. Thompson, at Northampton, was brought before the Judge to-day, at Thompson's instigation, for committal to the Lunatic Hospital. Thompson's counsel unnerved, however, that he would not press the petition, and the woman was discharged.

Waddy Thompson's Case to Come on To-day.

MEMPHIS, July 19.—Waddy Thompson was brought before Judge Flippen, of the Criminal Court, to-day and, counsel agreeing, his trial will commence to-morrow. He is under six indictments, three for horse stealing, one for attempt to commit larceny and two for perjury. He being the lessee of the Missouri penitentiary, having figured so extensively in the recent *habeas corpus* cases in Missouri, no event is being brought here for trial, and having forfeited a bond of $10,000, the case excites considerable interest. Thompson was sent to jail.

A Burglar Foiled.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—The *Republican's* Kansas City special says that last night, at Wyandotte, Kansas, as Peter Best, a tailor of that place, was entering the room over his store, he was knocked down by a negro, who tried to rifle his pockets, but Best, reviving, caught the negro and he is now in jail. Best's skull was crushed, and he is in a critical condition.

More Whisky Indictments at St. Louis—Tobacco Factory Seized.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—The following persons were indicted in connection with the alleged whisky frauds, in the United States District Court to-day: Gen. John McDonald, late Supervisor of this district, and Col. John A. Joyce, late revenue agent, charged with receiving unlawful fees and for violation of duties and power. The defendants waived a formal arraignment and pleaded not guilty. Their bond was fixed at $5,000 each. Rudolph Aulrich, for not affixing stamps and bonds from empty casks and for carrying on a distillery without giving bond; arraignment waived and pleaded not guilty; personal recognizance $5,000. W. Forster, D. A. West and Wm. Hunnicke, for the removal, concealment, &c., of spirits and not affixing stamps; arraignment waived and pleaded not guilty; recognizance in $5,000 each. Louis Kellerman, for fraudulently executing documents required by the revenue laws; arraignment waived and plead not guilty; personal recognizance in $1,000. B. A. Engelke and John L. Bernecker, for not affixing stamps; arraignment waived and pleaded not guilty; personal recognizance in $5,000 each.

The tobacco factory of T. H. Schroeder was seized on Saturday for violation of the revenue laws, and to-day an officer made an inventory of the property.

CASUALTIES.

Man and Woman Drowned.

HOLDEN, Mo., July 19.—James Guyan and Mrs. Sloan, while attempting to cross Brush creek, four miles from here, last Saturday night, were thrown out of their buggy by striking a ledge of rocks, and drowned. Their bodies were found next morning.

Switchman Killed at Cincinnati—Death from Sunstroke.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—Joseph Deputy, switchman on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, was run over by a train this afternoon and cut in two. He died instantly.

John Hochman, stonecutter, died in the hospital to-day from the effects of the sunstroke which prostrated him last Saturday.

Young Lady Killed by Lightning.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* says that a young lady named Miss Ida Huff, was struck by lightning and instantly killed yesterday afternoon, at the door of her father's residence, in Mercer county, Ky. She had just stepped to the door to watch the gathering storm.

Economy Is Wealth.

Consumers can save money and always have good bread by using White River Flour.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

District Attorney Fisher's Case—A Report that He will be Retained—Dispatches from the Sioux Commission—Grand Council to be Held in September.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1875.

Attorney Fisher's Case Said to be More Favorable for Him.

An evening Administration paper says it has good authority for saying that the President has withdrawn his request for District Attorney Fisher's resignation, and that he will retain his place. Attorney General Pierrepont returned this evening, and says he has received no information on the subject. The report that Judge Fisher will remain, comes from his friends, who have been making a powerful effort in his behalf. Among them is ex-Governor Shepherd, who went to Long Branch and saw the President. Fisher's friends have exhibited encouraging telegrams from Long Branch, but it is generally believed that he most they have succeeded in obtaining is delay. There is so much feeling over this case, and so many charges of one kind and another have been made, as to render it certain that Fisher's retention would result in a Congressional investigation of affairs in the District Attorney's office next winter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1875.

DISPATCHES FROM THE SIOUX COMMISSION—PREPARING FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

The following dispatches were received at the Indian Bureau this morning from Rev. S. D. Hinman, of the special Sioux Commission:

RED CLOUD AGENCY, July 15.

We met the Brules and Ogallos in council to-day. They claim the General Council to be held at Shadron creek, midway between the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud agencies, September first, and positively refuse to go to the Missouri river. They wish to bring in the Northern Sioux and Cheyennes. We have assented to the place and time designated by them, subject to your approval.

CAMP ON SHADRON, July 19.

The young chief, Afraid-of-his-Horses, with fifty of his best men, has gone to bring in the Northern Sioux, Red-dog and others accompanying us to the Missouri to influence the Indians there.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY FISHER'S CASE.

The *Evening Star* learns, on what it regards as good authority, that the President has recalled his request for the resignation of Judge Fisher as United States Attorney for the District of Columbia. It is admitted that objections exist in regard to the *personnel* of the office, but Judge Fisher proposes to remove all ground of complaint by a complete reorganization and the appointment of an assistant or assistants who shall be entirely acceptable to the public.

NEW ORLEANS.

Rowing Regatta on Lake Pontchartrain.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—The rowing regatta at Milneburg, on Lake Pontchartrain, was a great success. Fifteen thousand persons witnessed the race.

The single scull shell race was won by Henry C. Cheeves, of Charleston, by three lengths; R. G. Musgrove, of the St. John Club, second; Owen Reilly, of Orleans, third; P. G. Gillen, of Orleans, fourth; M. Dallas, of Southerns, fifth; L. W. Perkins, of Southern Club, sixth.

The four oared shell race was won by the St. John Club; the Charles F. Howard Club second; Pelican Club third.

The four oared shell race was won by the Riversides, by six lengths; Hope second, Howards third, Southerns fourth, Orleans fifth, St. John sixth.

The second four oared shell race was won by the Riversides; Charlestons second, Orleans third, Hope fourth, Howards fifth, Pelican sixth, St. John seventh. Won by six lengths.

FIRE RECORD.

Grand Rapids—$25,000.

CHICAGO, July 19.—A fire at Grand Rapids, Michigan, yesterday morning, destroyed the building and stock of the Berkley & Gay Furniture Company. Loss $25,000; insurance $14,000.

Sunday's St. Louis Fire—List of Insurance.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—The insurance on the furniture factory of Mitchell & Co., burned yesterday, is as follows: American Central, St. Louis, $2,500; Fire Insurance Company, St. Louis, $2,000; Amazon, Cincinnati, $2,500; Union Mutual, Philadelphia, $2,500; German American Pennsylvania, $1,500; Farmers, Merchants and Mechanics, Philadelphia, Ohio, $1,500; Franklin, Wheeling, $1,000; Westchester, New York, $1,000; St. Paul, Minnesota, $2,500; Lancaster, Pennsylvania, $2,000; Bangor, Maine, $2,500; Germania, American, New York, $2,500; Kenton, Kentucky, $1,250; Pacific, St. Louis, $2,250; Northwestern National, Milwaukee, $2,500.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 19, 1875.

THE BOOK FAIR OPENED.

The Booksellers' Exchange and Clearing House, or Book Fair, opened this morning in Clinton Hall. There were few visitors to-day, but it is hoped will soon be settled how long the fair shall remain open.

A CASE OF WIFELY DEVOTION.

In the Court of General Sessions, Thomas Spratt, who threw his wife out of a third-story window, was sentenced to ten years in the State prison, notwithstanding that the man and wife denied the assault.

MEETING OF THE MARSH COMMISSION—THE PROFESSOR'S CHARGES PRESENTED.

The special Commission appointed to investigate Professor Marsh's charges in relation to Indian frauds, met this evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Commission consists of Messrs. Faulkner, member of Congress from West Virginia; Banks, member of Congress from Massachusetts, and Fletcher, member of Congress, and at one time Governor, of the State of Missouri. The meeting was strictly private, but was organized by electing Governor Fletcher chairman. Professor Marsh and Indian Commissioner E. P. Smith appeared before the Commission, accompanied by Fisk, Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners. Mr. Marsh presented his charges, in pamphlet form, which have already been printed. The investigation will take place at the Red Cloud agency. The Commission will meet again to-morrow morning and endeavor to decide on a plan of conducting the investigation.

PROGRESS IN MEDICINE.

The Contrasts Between Ancient and Modern Medical Science.

In his address delivered at the distribution of prizes to the medical department of King's College, Dr. Lyon Playfair made some remarks on the progress of medical science, which curiously illustrate the defacement which philosophical terms have undergone in long popular currency. In the fourteenth century, Dr. Lyon Playfair reminded his hearers, "a great assembly of the medical faculty was held at Paris to advise on the great plagues which were then ravaging France, but all the advice the faculty was then in a position to give was that 'when rain fell in the day a little treacle was to be taken, and that fat people should not sit in the sunshine.' Again, when no fewer than fourteen physicians were gathered round the deathbed of Charles II., the chief remedies that were tried were to burn the sufferer's head with red-hot irons and force a clyster up its nose distilled from human skulls down his throat. The fact was that these medical men were but empirics striving at knowledge through error, practicing a purely experimental art illuminated by no light of science."

Commenting on the passage quoted above, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: It is curious to find an art here described as "experimental" which was at that period unprogressive precisely for the reason that it was not experimental in the philosophical sense of the word, but was applied deductively upon the basis of a number of unverified *a priori* assumptions. In one sense, no doubt, the doctors "experimented" upon Charles II.'s head; but they did not do so because experience had shown them that red-hot irons effected a cure in such cases as his, but because it followed from their misconception of the inhuman economy that red-hot irons must, or at least would probably, effect a cure. "Oil of scorpions" was probably administered on similar principles, and of course, with similar results. The truth is that it was only when medicine became an "experimental art" that it began to advance: but the reference of the latter epithet to the fact that it was in former times experimental is not a remark which, after all, ought to surprise us when applied to a profession in which the word "empiric" has so singularly acquired the bad sense which in that profession attaches to it. When the same word may be applied to a "quack" and to a follower of the only fruitful method of philosophizing, confusion is not to be wondered at.

POLITICAL.

State.

Mr. Joseph Lynn, of the Mauch Chunk *Democrat*, is the Senatorial delegate from that district to the State Convention which meets in Erie next September.

The *Bucks County Intelligencer* says that the reason of Senator Wallace's supposed preference for Judge Pershing, as the Democratic candidate for Governor, is a belief on Wallace's part that the Schuylkill county judge would be able to secure the solid support of the coal miners and their friends in the recent strike.

The Republicans of Erie will hold a grand ratification meeting on Thursday evening, in the public parks, at which Gov. Hartranft, Hon. John Scott, Hon. Thomas M. Marshal, Gen. Henry M. Hoyt, Hon. C. S. Wolf, Hon. John B. Packer and other distinguished gentlemen will deliver addresses.

General.

Thus the Chicago *Tribune* puts it: Mr. Thurman has hung his principles out to dry while he cultivates the votes of an ignorant and dishonest rabble. If he conceives that men attain the Presidency by such a course as this he places a very poor estimate on the intelligence and honesty of the American people, and we believe that he will find himself mistaken."

Cincinnati is governed by Democrats, and it is not surprising, therefore, that her Treasury is empty and her city expenses enormous. Responsible parties have offered to keep the streets in repair at one-half the present cost. Of course they were not allowed to take the contract, for that would deprive the party of the most fruitful "picking," and materially curtail its voting force.—*Toledo Blade.*

Some witty genius with an aptitude for satire got off at the Bowdoin College commencement an address that the soft-money people might read with profit. It was "A plea for a Shortened Yardstick," and the speaker showed the inestimable blessings to result from an act of Congress declaring that hereafter a measure thirty inches in length shall be held to be the legal yard. If Congress can make seventy or eighty cents a legal dollar, why not thirty inches the legal yard?

The inflation Democracy of the South sends forth this solemn warning through the columns of the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* of Georgia: "If the Ohio Democrats are defeated their defeat will be properly charged to the account of Tilden & Co., and this firm need expect no favors from the party which it has so grossly betrayed. We think, too, the people of the South have determined that the President should be a man from the West, and their votes in the National Convention will settle the question of a candidate."

Politics make strange bed-fellows, and there is nothing more curious than the Southern rag money newspapers welcoming Gen. Butler into the party. The Richmond *Dispatch* says: Is Gen. Butler about to turn Democrat? It looks very much like it. The time has been when if Butler came over to our side we should feel like imitating the Irishman when the horse put his foot into the stirrup. "Well," says he, "if you are going to get up I'll get down." But there is too much at stake involving the welfare and contentment of the people to justify the indulgence of personal prejudices. Butler is with us in the people's cause—and there is no demagogry in this—come from anywhere. Admit them all.

The Cleveland *Leader* says: Governor Allen, or rather we should perhaps say the Democratic Central Committee, has recovered, and the ancient statesman was on hand up and at work his power in company with Senator Thurman at Gallipolis on the 21st inst. It will be a matter of great interest to see how the uncle and nephew harmonize on the currency question. Allen is committed, body and soul, to the rag money idea of Ohio, upon which he hopes to float quietly into the Presidential current next year, while Thurman is bound hand and foot by his whole public record to the rock of hard money. It will be a beautiful sight to see that noble pair on the same stump, trying to get into line on the finance business. Will the Governor or the Senator step to the wheel and help, or will they both dodge? The eyes of Ohio are upon them.

Tread by a Bear.

The Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* describes the mishaps of a man named Andrews, who last Friday went into the woods in Warren, that State, for the purpose of gathering gum. When about three miles from the village and a half mile from any house, he was suddenly confronted by a large bear. Having no gun he retreated to a beech tree, followed by the bear. He climbed the tree and shouted for assistance. This was about nine o'clock in the morning. He continued to shout for help until he found himself growing hoarse, the bear meanwhile keeping guard at the base of the tree. His cries were unheard, but no attention was paid to them. In the evening he began to shout again, and finally a woman in the nearest house declared she must go to find out the cause of the calls she would, and thereupon they proceeded in the direction of the shouting and at nine p. m. discovered and rescued the man, the bear having left guard after dark and disappeared.

The Catholic benevolent societies of the District of Columbia meet on Friday to make arrangements for celebrating the centennial of Daniel O'Connell's birth.

Inducements Offered

For cash and to prompt men on flour, groceries and general merchandise, at the Checkered Front.

Headquarters FOR White River, Jenkins' Snow Flake, Golden Fleece, Jenkins' Lilly Mills, City Mills, Springfield, Crossett's Favorite, Union Star, Erin's Choice, Jenkins' Fancy St. Louis, And Other Well-known Brands of FLOUR!

Owing to the advance in Flour, I would call the attention of Dealers to my LILLY MILLS FLOUR.

I will place this brand against any Flour in the market that other Dealers are representing as being the same as White River, or as good, under other brands.

COMPLETE LINE OF Groceries, FISH, SALT, LIME, &c. T. C. JENKINS.

STATE NEWS.

A clock has just been repaired at Mauch Chunk, which had been running for forty-five years.

The Spiritualists of Lehigh, Berks, Lancaster and Lebanon counties are to hold a convention in a grove near Columbia for three days, commencing July 31st.

The old Monroe county jail at St

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

THE exports from Philadelphia last week amounted to $756,388.

THE Attorney General will to-day announce his opinion in the notorious Chorpenning mail case, involving nearly half a million of dollars. It will be adverse to the claimant.

A NATIONAL convention of cashiers and presidents will meet at Saratoga, New York, to-day. The object of the convention is wholly of a social and business nature, and entirely without political significance.

THE Attorney Geneal of this State, in a dispatch yesterday received by the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, decides that a County Treasurer is to be elected in this county at the November election.

THE Maryland Democrats hold their State Convention in Baltimore to-morrow. Ex-Senator HAMILTON seems to be a favorite candidate for the nomination of Governor, although Governor GROOME has a considerable following.

THE exports from Boston last week amounted to $538,858, against $573,025 for the corresponding week last year. The total exports since the beginning of the year aggregate $19,000,467, against $16,765,961 for the relating period last year, an increase of $2,238,576.

THE Supreme Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen will convene in annual session in Clinton, Iowa, today. Supreme Master J. M. McNAIR, of this city, will deliver the annual address. This order numbers nearly half a million members, and is rapidly growing.

THE Nebraska Republican State Central Committee will meet to-morrow to provide for the holding of State and district conventions of candidates for Justices of the Supreme and District Courts, Regents of the State University and Prosecuting Attorneys, in accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution.

THE National Cotton Exchange, organized last year at Augusta, Georgia, will hold its second annual convention to-morrow, at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, when various subjects of especial importance to the trade will be discussed. Leading representatives from all the principal cotton exchanges in the country will be present.

SAN FRANCISCO has an austere judge who lays the hand of justice on the roughs with merciless severity. Two hundred dollars is the price of a plain drunk, without trimmings of any sort. Two days of the California State Democratic Convention netted, it is said, fines to the amount of nearly twenty thousand dollars.

THE rag baby platform of the Ohio Bourbons has had a most depressing, demoralizing effect upon the Democracy of New York, whose leaders are, with but few exceptions, hard-money men. They make no secret of their thorough disgust, and of their determination of improving the first opportunity to administer a rebuke at the polls.

WE HAVE already mentioned the proposed establishment of a line of steamships between Philadelphia and the ports of the Mediterranean, and of a line of clipper sailing vessels between the same port and San Francisco. Another steamship line, also, as we learn from the Philadelphia *Press*, is shortly to be started between the same city and Rotterdam. These commerce-creating facts carry their own commentary with them.

IT APPEARS that the recent urgent buying of wheat was done by Greek merchants almost solely. They obtained control of the foreign freight room wanted, and nearly swept New York bare, while they had levied largely on Chicago and Milwaukee, before anyone knew that they were at work. They probably operated principally on the Russian prospect, which became news to others only after the Hellenic buyers had taken most of the cream out of the dairy.

THE Kentucky Democrats want the Democratic National Convention held in Louisville. Which is all right, we suppose; but inasmuch as Congressman BECK, of Kentucky, has decided that the United States is a nation, and that no good Democrat ever uses the word "nation," if he can help it, we suggest that they call their convention by some other name than "National." If this country is not a "nation," by what right is a Democratic convention called "National?"

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL decides that he will not permit any political committee to assess contributions upon the clerks in his department; but that he will neither forbid nor approve such assessments upon Postmasters and their clerks throughout the country. They can give, or not, just as they please; but he assures them that they will not be turned out of office if they do not choose to give. This is an answer to appeals made to him by those upon whom assessments were levied by the "Union Congressional Committee," at Washington, to whose unwarranted assumption of power, in making such assessments, we have before referred; and the Postmaster General is undoubtedly right. Postmasters and clerks are at liberty to give to any one they choose. The Government puts no restraint upon their will in that matter. But no one has a right to levy a contribution upon them; and their answer to all such assessments should be that they will give as they please, and *where* they please. The Government will see that they are not punished for refusing to respond to the impudent demands of a self-constituted committee at Washington.

WHO is to teach the teachers? The editorial fraternity sets itself up as a brotherhood of educators. Their mission, as such, is to teach the people, and educate them into a higher knowledge of men and things. Yet many of these educators need to be taught a great deal before they can be qualified for their office.

For instance. On the first of July the Pennsylvania Railroad Company started out a train from Jersey City, filled with Eastern journalists on an excursion to California. The train made the run from Jersey City to Pittsburgh in daylight, and the only two published accounts we have seen of this trip are full of geographical blunders such as an average Pennsylvania schoolboy would be ashamed of. One of them speaks of the pleasant run along the *Conemaugh* river from Duncannon to Altoona; and the other speaks of crossing the *Allegheny* upon the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge five miles west of Harrisburg. This last blunder we find in a letter published in the *Methodist* of Saturday last.

This is bad enough, but worse remains behind; for here is the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, which surely should know better, speaking of "a bridge over the Monongahela river at Allegheny city." He will next be telling us of a bridge over the Schuylkill at Camden.

WE GAVE yesterday, an extract from the Washington *Star*, concerning an organization in Maryland hostile to municipal appropriations to sectarian institutions. This organization has doubtless been prompted by the persistent policy of the Democratic Councils of Baltimore in appropriating large sums annually, to the support of Catholic institutions. The Protestant voters of the city have protested earnestly against this policy, but in vain; then they appealed to the courts; and as the courts hesitate, they have resolved to make an appeal to the people through the ballot-box. The organization referred to (which extends throughout the State) has put in circulation the following address, which is said to have attached to it the names of some of the best and most influential men of the State, of all shades of political opinion:

"CITIZENS—You are called upon to rebuke at the ballot-box Papal pretensions in our politics. The Church of Rome has long controlled, directed and misled the Democracy, and now believes that with compact military church organizations and by aid of the ancient diplomacy her councils may totally ignore the Protestant spirit within her party. Convene, then, citizens for the purpose of organization, that you may with more certainty of success defeat at the elections those candidates who do the bidding of Rome; that you may resist the destruction of our schools, and by your vote maintain the separateness of State and Church, demanding the taxation of all church property and the discontinuance of sectarian appropriations.

"Shall the 4,157,000 persons—the total Papal population of the entire country—so govern us in cities that they shall absorb three-fourths of the offices and patronage of the departments? This procedure is a source of revenue to the church, but it is also an injustice to Protestants."

THE "TRIBUNE" CAMPAIGN OF LIES ABOUT PITTSBURGH.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, smarting under the exposure of its party friends in their thefts and embezzlements of the public funds in that city, eagerly seizes upon the misrepresentations and falsehoods contained in SMALLEY'S letter to the New York *Tribune*, relative to the management of municipal affairs in this city. Without pretending to deny the robbery of the people by Democratic office-holders in its own city, it flaunts in our faces the lies of an unscrupulous correspondent, to show that Pittsburgh is being ruled and ruined by a "Republican ring." The allegations of this unprincipled correspondent, who is generally selected to do the dirty work for the *Tribune*, are for the most part so loose and vague as to carry with them the conviction that they are destitute of truth. As a sample of the utter recklessness of the charges made against city officers, it is asserted "that the position of a Councilman is the most profitable of any." And, by way of giving force to this declaration, he adds: "A Councilman who can not buy himself a fine house in the suburbs after two or three years of service and make the city grade and pave a broad avenue out to it is considered a dull fellow."

There have been a goodly number of Democrats, in both branches of Councils, for several years past, but we presume they are not included among those that buy fine houses in the suburbs upon the proceeds of corruption and jobbery. If they are not of that class, how comes it that they have not exposed the villainy of their political opponents, and have yet to make the first charge of malfeasance against a single member of the dominant party? And just here we may remark that the *Enquirer* is mistaken when it says "Pittsburgh hasn't had a Democrat in office for twenty years." It has just had three years of very inefficient rule under a Democratic Mayor, and elected a Controller in 1871, who was at least indorsed by the Democratic party.

The statements made in reference to the expenditures for the new water works, the increase of taxation, etc., are so exaggerated as to do great injustice. It is said that "the ring has already expended $7,000,000, and there is no water yet." The bonds authorized and issued amount to only $4,500,000, of which about $500,000 are unexpended. It wasn't enough for SMALLEY to say that $4,000,000 had been expended on the new water works. That would have been the truth. He was sent out to lie, and he put the figure up to $7,000,000!

Again SMALLEY says "the knot of Republican politicians who administer the affairs of the city for their personal benefit," have, among other things, "burdened the city with a heavy debt, and left nothing to show for the millions it has spent but a huge, unfinished reservoir, and some dozens of miles of paved streets in the outskirts that will never be used or even seen by one person in twenty of the population."

The "streets in the outskirts," as all our readers know, have been improved under the Penn avenue act; and no city officer has, by virtue of his office, control of a single dollar expended in these improvements, as they are made under the direction of Commissioners elected by the holders of property abutting, and no street can be improved without the consent of a majority of the property in interest. The bonds issued under the Penn avenue act amount to $4,553,700, for which the city has a first lien on all abutting property on streets improved. It did not suit SMALLEY to make this simple statement, because he was sent out with a liar's commission, and he charged all these expenditures upon "the knot of Republican politicians who administer the affairs of the city."

Just as gross misstatements are made in regard to the increase in taxation. He says that "the collections which yielded in 1873 only $421,426, in 1874 produced $1,761,477." The tax levy of 1873 was $632,071 22; while that of 1874 (less the amount refunded under the SAXTON decision) was $1,062 51. SMALLEY could have got the exact figures, by applying to the Controller or Treasurer, but he intended to slander them, and other Republican office-holders, and he gave their offices a wide berth. As we have said, SMALLEY wanted lies, not facts; and he could get what he wanted without consulting the records.

"A GLORIOUS CENSUS."

The State of New York has a law requiring a census of the State to be made in the fifth year of each decade, and upon this census the rate of representation in the Legislature is based. The first one was made in 1865, when the State officers were Republican; the second has just been finished, and the unfairness with which it has been taken is provoking general comment. The whole object of the present Democratic State officers, in taking it, appears to have been to keep down the figures of the Republican counties and to run up the totals from the Democratic counties. Brooklyn and New York are to show a great increase over the census of 1870, for they are Democratic; while the most of the other counties are to show a falling off. In this way New York and Kings county will secure an increased representation in the Legislature, and the Republican counties will lose correspondingly. The Brooklyn *Argus*, a Democratic paper, but fair in its instincts, sneeringly calls this "A Glorious Census," and thus exposes its purposes:

"The State census now being taken looks very much like an effort to gerrymander population into Democratic districts in order to increase the representation of those districts, by taking it from Republican districts. The census takers will, in a few days, tell us where they make our population, and where they locate it. Then the *Argus* will show what the population really is, and where it resides also. Trying to add one hundred thousand people to Kings county in the past five years, in order to secure one more Senator and three more Assemblymen, is too plain to deceive any one. The effort is too bold in this community. One purpose, as is stated, is to get increased representation for the Ring, and the others is to weaken Governor Tilden as a Reform Governor, by trying to make him responsible for a bold fraud and an insult to all fair-minded people. We are able to say that Governor Tilden regrets any illegitimate effort to secure Democratic power. Talk about the Dopew Republican census of 1865—it was child's play compared with the present one, so far as it has gone."

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, in giving the population of that city under this bogus census, confirms this view of the *Argus*, but without seeming to be aware of the existence of any such political purpose. It shows that the census of Buffalo is fully 20,000 below the estimate, and leaves the city pretty much as it was in 1870. And why? Because Buffalo inclines to be Republican, and it is necessary to curtail her legislative representation in order to increase that of the "Dead Rabbits" of New York. The *Advertiser* does not look at it in this way, however, but blames the result upon the inefficiency of the census takers, and adds that Lieutenant Governor DORSHEIMER is bitterly disappointed at the result. The Lieutenant Governor, notwithstanding, knows very well what his party wants, and his indignation is of the mock order, altogether. The deliberate purpose of the Democratic State officers has been to give New York and Brooklyn a preponderance in the Legislature, and the State census has been taken with this end alone in view. The admission of the Brooklyn *Argus* is pretty conclusive of this fact, and all the figures returned by the census takers from the State outside of New York and Brooklyn, serve strongly to confirm that conclusion.

EVEN the New York *Herald* finds it impossible longer to shut its eyes to the accumulated and accumulating evidences of the reactionary spirit and tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in Europe. It admits that "the signs of a Catholic revival," "with an avowed dislike of toleration and of the independence of the secular Government from the control of the ecclesiastical authority," "may well be regarded with uneasiness" while its Belgian correspondent, writing of the battle now being waged between thought and dogma there, says everyone understands that the true question at issue is not whether religious processions shall be tolerated in Flemish towns, but whether the reactionary policy of the Vatican shall be permitted to nullify all the work of statesmen and patriots since 1789; whether France shall finally enjoy the civil and religious liberties she has won at so much cost; whether the unity of Germany and the independence of Italy shall be maintained; whether Spain shall ever emerge from a state of chronic anarchy and civil war, and above all, whether Democracy, which is fast acquiring the government of the Old World, shall be enlightened and educated, or shall be abandoned to the teaching of fanaticism and superstition. We quote from the correspondent's letter, published in the *Herald* of Sunday:

"No one could have dreamed toward the close of the eighteenth century that the Catholic Church was on the eve of a resurrection from its dead past and about to win a firmer hold than ever on the minds of tens of millions of devotees. Now, however, it is seen that Rome is not only much stronger than she was a hundred years ago, but that in the Old World at least she is unchanged in spirit, and she is still the most determined foe to the emancipation of the human intellect. Is it possible, thoughtful men will ask, to treat this great church, which takes but never gives, which avails herself of the the machinery of free constitutions to deal the deadliest blows to liberty, like the petty religious societies which have sprung up since the Reformation in America or Germany? Can statesmen seriously persuade themselves that the contemptuous toleration accorded to the latter is a sufficient safeguard against the designs of that mighty organization which for ages has been the chiefest source of anxiety to kings and commonwealths."

The subject is fraught with the deepest interest for all lovers of free thought and free institutions in our country not less than Europe.

DEMOCRATIC editors who are attacking the Navy Department on the strength of the report some time ago started that the historic old frigate "Constitution" was awaiting destruction in Philadelphia, may restrain their indignation. The Constitution is in no danger of being destroyed. There never was any intention on the part of the Navy Department to break up the grand old ship. On the contrary, she has been sent to Philadelphia for the express purpose of being repaired and put in order; and it is intended that at the opening of the Centennial she shall present an exact *fac simile* of the original "Old Ironsides."

Indian Affairs—Prof. Marsh.

To the Editor of the Providence, R. I., Journal:

My attention is called to a communication from Prof. Marsh, of New Haven, to the President, which appeared in your issue of the 14th inst. This communication finds its way to the public through the New York *Tribune*. It is fair to presume that it was not given to the public by the President. It must have found its way to the public through its author; and from what I know, I think it not a breach of charity to suppose that it was written more for the public than for the President—possibly more from professional and pecuniary considerations than for either. The New York *Tribune*—always able and vigorous, and usually right—is making a deadly war upon the Interior Department and its Secretary (Delano), with, it seems to me, the smallest possible ground of justification. It has in its employ, as I am told, a discharged clerk (discharged by the Secretary of the Interior for the best of reasons), and now has taken to its aid the impetuous but not very practical Yale Professor. Every utterance of the Professor, whether in private audience with the President or his Secretary, or of the Indian Commissioners, is forthwith paraded in the columns of the *Tribune*, and in some cases, at least, with a little gloss and coloring, which a gentleman who feels at liberty to give publicity to a private conference should try to avoid. The Professor talks very freely about the "Indian Ring," which may be but a figment of his imagination. But is there not a "*Tribune* Ring?" Is he not part of it? Is he not paid a large price for the contributions he is making to it? If not, why, when a board of able and experienced men are appointed to examine into the charges which he has made, does he not wait for their assembling and make his statement under the solemnities of an oath, rather than rush to the public through the columns of the *Tribune* with his statement, and also with his letter to the President, in which he tells him, in justification of his course, that he has "no confidence whatever in the statements of the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs?"

I am not acquainted with the Secretary of the Interior, but aside from those attacks of the *Tribune* and its ring, I know of nothing to stain his reputation, and these are so evidently inspired by hatred of the Administration, that they need confirmation strong, before they should be allowed to weaken our confidence in a public man who has been engaged in the doing of it. As to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I happen to know him; and I regard him as an honest, capable and faithful and hard-working public servant. I do not believe that his hand would hold a bribe or cover a wrong, or that his tongue is capable of a falsehood or deceit. I have seen him side by side with Professor Marsh, when in all statements of a true manhood, it was Professor, and not he, suffered in the comparison. On that occasion, the Professor made his "statements" concerning the Red Cloud agency among the Sioux Indians, before the Board of Indian Commissioners, by invitation of its chairman. All the members of the Board (nine in all) were present, with the exception of one and two other gentlemen. These Commissioners are all nominated by the six or seven different bodies of Christians who have missionaries among the Indians. They are therefore supposed to be intelligent and conscientious gentlemen, whose desire is to know the truth, and whose duty is to advise the Commissioner in matters of difficulty. The statements reported that there are outstanding $358,582 53 of warrants more than there ought to be; this committee, however, find only $34,446 29 excess, and accounted for this by clerical carelessness. The action of the Auditor in buying up depreciated warrants, though condemned by the former committee, really benefited the State $202,000. It appears that when the ring proposition to impeach the Auditor was pending in the Legislature an offer was made (which he rejected) to discontinue the prosecution of Allen upon which a fraudulent claim for $172,000 which had been passed by the Board of Audit.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

INASMUCH as the Penitentiary library has been stocked with "St. James' translation" of the Bible, perhaps it would be well to add a few copies of the Resolutions of '98.—*Ohio State Journal.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Tempus fugit; in other words, fly time.

Donaldson has quit the business of sky-scraping.

The Agassiz school at Penikese island is virtually abandoned.

They are tearing down Chaucer's Tabard inn, in London, the Vandals.

Our wheat crop is worth several millions more than it was a fortnight ago.

Hooke and Keep is the suggestive title of a pawnbroker firm in New York.

Valuable silver deposits have lately been discovered in Harrisburg, in Illinois.

The receipts from postage stamps at New York last week amounted to $59,432 50.

Iceland is suffering from a famine resulting from the late volcanic eruptions.

Professor Tice is now engaged in devising a method of foretelling domestic equinoxes.

All the Western tramps now claim to have lost large fortunes by the recent tornadoes.

Tree planting should be as regular a branch of good farming as the cultivation of wheat or corn.

The reports of the existence of yellow fever at Norfolk have been investigated and found baseless.

An Otter Laker Michigander, digging for coal the other day struck, instead, a mine of ready-made soap.

Alas! The editorial conduct of the COMMERCIAL is not according to the taste of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

The Educational Association of Virginia is holding its twelfth annual meeting at the White Sulphur Springs.

Moody and Sankey have been telegraphed for to visit the national camp meeting at Round Lake, New York.

The fund for a new medical school for Harvard College is now nearly $150,000, and the corner-stone will soon be laid.

St. Louis is soon to have the largest Bessemer steel works in the world, which will give employment to over 1,500 men.

The coinage of silver is being pushed vigorously for the purpose of getting enough silver coin for circulation, presently.

The English papers are puffing the Prince of Wales because he has introduced smoking as an afterpiece to public dinners.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* has information that a Pittsburgh man has invented an iron shirt. Well; that's good for hard-ware.

Wilkie Collins' next novel will be entitled the "Confessions of a Clergyman." The scene is laid in England, however.

Half a million shad eggs were shipped from New York to Germany last Saturday, the spawn to be hatched on the voyage.

The peach crop of Maryland and Delaware will be so large this year that one thousand cars will be required to transport it.

New York city has upwards of seventy thousand poor children, a larger number than the entire population fifty years ago.

The ground of Southern Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee is slowly rising at the rate of three or four feet in a century.

The English Court of Queen's Bench last week held its final session, after an existence of a thousand years in one form or another.

Southern politicians are continually harping upon the danger of the "color line" at the South in parties. Why don't they abolish it, then?

It is officially stated that Judge Elbert Herring, who took his degree at Princeton in 1795, is the oldest living college graduate in the United States.

The Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that common carriers can limit their liability by requiring a notice of loss within a designated time.

A man is suing a preacher in England for refusing to give him the sacrement, the latter's reason being that the parishioner does not believe in a "personal devil."

Next to a Bostonian's hopes of heaven are those of owning a brown-roofed cottage in Swampscott, with a brown-roofed stable to match, and a first-class "team" within.

Twenty Protestant Episcopal ministers have been displaced from the ministry during the past year, most of them having gone into the Reformed Episcopal Church.

The receipts for the New York postoffice for the quarter ending June 30, were $776, for the quarter ending June 30, were $212,345, while the expense account was $212,440 40, leaving a balance in its favor of $363,905 37.

Disraeli has coined a new word. The other night he said in the House of Commons, "There is no one whom I should like more to convenience than my honorable friend."

Buggy stealing is one of the social aberrations of Chicago, where it is rapidly assuming the dimensions of a popular pastime. One day last week sixteen cases were reported.

Boston has 476 public schools, 63 banks, 165 hotels, 196 churches and religious associations, 14 courts, 138 constables, between 900 and 1,000 lawyers and 189 newspapers and periodicals.

David A. Wells' article on "The Creed of Free Trade," in the August *Atlantic*, is to be answered a month latter in the shape of an article on "Protection," by a prominent Protectionist.

"Law and order." One Kentucky jury recently sent a man to the penitentiary for two years for killing a man, and another sent another man to the penitentiary for four years for stealing hogs.

The editor of the New York *Express* is threatened with a beer garden in front of his country residence in case he does not buy several acres of land opposite at twice its value. He promises a retaliatory bone factory.

Municipal corruption has taken a queer form in Halifax, Novia Scotia. It seems there is a botanical ring in that city government which steals flowers from the public park. Three city officials are under arrest therefor.

A fish-way for the ascent of sea-fish is to be built at the Great Falls of the Potomac. In the opening of this great river for the ascent of fish, four States, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland are deeply and directly interested.

The rare compliment of being invited to address the British National Science Association, on the question of education, has been conferred upon Duane Doty, who recently resigned the Superintendency of the public schools of Detroit.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Bloomer at present trows her duty to be in promoting total abstinence in Iowa.

It is said that Vice President Wilson looked on at the regatta but wore no colors. At the institution where he graduated shell boats are not in favor, and muscle was developed by practice with the y-awl.

Buenos Ayres has indignantly deposed its patron saint, St. Martin, because he failed to protect the inhabitants from yellow fever and small-pox, and have appointed Iguatius Loyola their patron saint. That comes of mistaking a saint for physician, which by implication they seldom are.

A few years ago Judge Fish, of Ogle thorpe, Georgia, was assassinated, and two well-known citizens of the place, Holsonbake and Lloyd, were hung for murder. It now comes out by the dying confession of a detective employed by the wife of the latter, Lloyd, was an innocent man, and that the murder was sworn on him to get the $6,000 reward. Col. H. T. Farrow, then Attorney General, is unpleasantly implicated with the hanging of the innocent man.

The Irish are usually accredited with a monopoly of the "bulls," but the Germans may well dispute the claim, if we accept as a sample one of the toasts proposed at the Schurz banquet in Berlin. It reads: "The Deutsche frau and the American girl, each so good in her place and way that we acknowledge the superiority of both, and seek through them the more perfect union and harmony of Germany and America." The sentiment was so admirable that there was no prejudice against its construction, and the toast was received with tremendous cheering.

Katie, the last survivor of the quartet of Hahn babies, who were born on the 16th of February last, in Baltimore, died on Friday afternoon at four o'clock, of whooping cough, aged just five months. Her sisters, Mary, Jennie and Sarah died of catarrh when about one month old. And now the death of those three the remaining one, Katie, grew finely, and her parents had hoped that she would be raised. The Hahn quartet were remarkable during their short existence, and interest in their welfare was manifested in different sections of the country.

To those people who think that benevolence requires them to give something to every body who importunes them for aid, the story of a farmer named Bell, in the Germantown *Telegraph* is instructive. After living on street charity for years, he was recently taken to an hospital in a fit. Subsequently, roused from a supposed state of coma by the heroic treatment of a bucket of cold water poured over him, the dumb man sat up and cursed his rescuers in good set terms. A one-legged beggar, in New York, last week, accused of stealing a pet dog, deftly let down his spare limb from his loose trowsers and made off with two legs sound enough to get him out of trouble.

OHIO NEWS.

Painesville people are talking up water works somewhat.

An effort is being made to establish an academy in Bellaire.

Nicholsville is erecting a new school building costing $35,000.

Thomas Adams, aged 103, died at Leesburg on Monday night of last week.

Captain W. H. Wetmore, of Toledo, has been thirty-seven years on the lakes.

It is denied upon responsible authority that small-pox exists in Mt. Vernon.

Loring Converse, of Bucyrus, has paid over $80,000 for wool during the present season.

Among the recent marriage licenses issued in Akron was one for Joseph Bishop to Mary Wolf.

The citizens of Fayette county will vote this fall on the question of building a $100,000 court house.

Cambridge saloons are, by ordinance, compelled to close up every evening at half-past nine o'clock.

Myriads of small grasshoppers are preying on the tobacco plants and other vegetation in the northern part of Noble county.

Ohio is one of three States in which a woman may make a will. But, then, women in all States have wills of their own.

A trotting association has been organized at Delaware, and will hold its first meeting at the county fair grounds August 18th and 19th.

The total value of new structures erected in Belmont county during the year ending April, 1875, as returned by township assessors, is $142,320.

Amos Stricker has been missing from Whartonsburg, since July 1. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his wife.

John Pottenger, an old and respected citizen of Preble county, fell dead in his harvest field on the 10th inst. of heart disease. He was seventy-three years old.

The Twenty-ninth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry will camp out at Stow lake, about one and a half miles from Cuyahoga Falls, Summit county, on the 18th, 19th and 20th of August.

The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "Warden Innis, of the penitentiary, has appeared in a new role. It is stated, on good authority, that when the man who recently baffled for two days the vigilance of the guards by 'hiding out,' was discovered, the Warden ordered his back bared, and then taking a stave, heavily beat and belabored him with his own hands. Truly some of the new Democratic officials under the present beautiful *regime* are warming up to the duties and dignities of their position."

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* of the 16th inst. says: For several days the people living on a part of Lake street have been greatly annoyed by a terrible stench which was finally traced to No. 386 Lake street, a house rented by Joseph Taft, an engineer on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, but which was supposed to be vacated, as his family is visiting in Painesville and he had not been seen since last Tuesday. On breaking a door in, a most sickening odor assailed the people who were investigating into the cause of the smell. At length one, whose stomach was stronger than the rest, went in, when a horrible sight met his gaze. Taft's dead body lay outstretched on the bed, terribly bloated and covered with flies. A bottle of laudanum close by told a tale of suicide, but no reason for it could be ascertained. The coroner was notified and took charge of the remains.

AN EXPERIENCE of four or five months with the new Rice perfecting press warrants us in expressing the deliberate judgment that it is, beyond the possibility of comparison with any other press now in use in this country or in London, the best printing press for rapid work yet manufactured. Last night it was desirable for the accommodation of friends at Saratoga to issue a midnight edition of the *Tribune*, containing an account of the boat race, for delivery at Albany, Troy, Saratoga and elsewhere, by daylight this morning. Rapid work, of course, was required. Within precisely one minute after the last stereotype plate was given to the pressman, the perfecting press began moving, and twenty seconds later was producing eight-page papers, beautifully printed on both sides, at the rate of 12,480 copies per hour. Not a break nor an instant's delay of any sort occurred from the first movement of the cylinder until the last copy was printed. With an ordinary paper, and without any special preparation, it can be run night after night, for hours at a stretch, at the rate of 12,000 copies per hour, and all this can be depended on for continuously good work.—*New York Tribune*, 15th.

The returns of internal revenue in the Columbus district, for the year ending June 30, foot up $635,175 25. Of this $346,757 17 is for the last six months. Franklin county furnishes about three-fourths of the whole amount.

A Double Danger Averted.

The inhabitant of a malarious region is threatened with a double danger. He is not only compelled to *breathe* miasma, but to *swallow* it, since it infects not only the atmosphere, but the water he drinks. The poison threatens his system through the lungs and pores, the liquid through the stomach. Against this double peril there is but one protection, and that is to invigorate the entire body through the digestive and nervous organs. Ordinary tonics usually fail to accomplish this—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters never. In the tropics, where the diseases of malaria are of a far more malignant type than those originating in the same latitude in the temperate zone, it enjoys immense and constantly increasing sales, and there is no portion of this continent where it is not the reigning specific for miasmatic fevers and disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, proceeding from malaria and other causes.

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NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
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CHARTERED IN 1863.
Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid on the 1st days of MAY and NOVEMBER, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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And Teacher of Penmanship.
PROF. S. D. EVERHART, of the Pittsburgh High School, Teacher of BOOKKEEPING and COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
EVENING CLASSES 7 TO 9 P. M.
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Persons desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship.

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NEAR BALTIMORE, MD.
This Institute has been in operation for 36 years. The number of pupils limited. Its location is pre-eminently healthy, is central, and is easily reached by railroad from all points. For circulars address Mrs. R. H. ARCHER, Ellicott City Postoffice, Md.

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Twenty-eight Teachers. Charges graded to the times—and less than any other School in the United States, affording equal advantages and accommodations. Fall Term commences September 8. Send to REV. J. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a catalogue. TTSS

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FOR CIRCULARS OR INFORMATION apply to Miss N. SHARRARD, Principal, or Rev. W. J. BROWNSON, President of Board of Trustees, Washington, Pa. TTS

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Session opens WEDNESDAY, September 8. Location elevated and healthful, grounds ample; buildings first-class and commodious. Course of Study extensive. Thorough instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For Circulars apply to
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SUMMER BOARDING.

"BELMONT,"
EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.
The price of Board at this delightful Summer Resort has been reduced to TEN DOLLARS PER WEEK. All should avail themselves of the "Panic Prices," and spend the Summer in the mountain.

HOTELS.

GIRARD HOUSE,
Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia.
McKibbin, Vosburg & Co,
CHAMBERS McKIBBIN, ROBERT H. VOSBURG, JERE. McKIBBIN.
The above magnificent property has passed into our possession. In the clearance of its interior arrangements, its apartments and Table, it shall equal any Hotel in the country.

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Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult R. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
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USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP

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SATURDAY, JULY 17,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY
Very Desirable New
Summer Dress Goods,
AT
MOST REMARKABLE LOW PRICES.
At 6½c, Striped Linen Suitings.
At 16½c, Good Black Hernanias.
At 10c, Plain Wash Poplins, good shades.
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At 12½c, Wide Fine Dress Linens.
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At 25c, Very Desirable New Dress Goods.
Bargains in Dress Linens, all qualities.
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Bargains in Black Mohair Alpacas, all qualities.
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Bargains in Black Dress Goods, all kinds.
PLAIN, PLAID AND STRIPED
Black Hernanias and Grenadines,
ALL QUALITIES,
At About One-half Uusual Prices.
BLACK AND COLORED
DRESS SILKS,
From Lowest to Finest Qualities,
At Prices as Low as they can be Bought in the United States.

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Jas. Caldwell AND Co
Have Just Opened at their
NEW STORE,
115 AND 117 Federal St.,
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A LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS,
Which Buyers will find well worthy of Inspection before making their purchases.
BLACK SILKS,
Of the Most Popular Brands, ranging in price from 75 cents per yard to $5 00.
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IN STRIPES, CHECKS AND PLAIN COLORS
ALL THE NEW DESIGNS IN
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For Suits and Costumes.
BLACK DRESS FABRICS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALL-WOOL CASHMERES,
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NEW STYLES IN
Spring Shawls, Suits and Costumes
THE NEW CUIRASS AND TABLIER, made up in Patterns.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURED LACE CURTAINS.
100 BLACK ALPACA SUITS, at Ten Dollars each, a Great Bargain.
Nos. 115 and 117 Federal Street,
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JULY 6, 1875.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS!
During this month, while taking stock, we shall offer goods on hand at the lowest prices reached since 1862; will close out many of our new and choice patterns, to make room for others.
At Less Than Actual Cost.
A number of MADE-UP CARPETS, in Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain, will be sold at less than auction prices.
Call early and get the first choice of patterns.
McFarland, Collins AND Co
New No. 101 Fifth Avenue.
CARPETS!
Oil Cloths,
Cocoa and China
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Rugs, Mats,
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Table and Piano Covers,
IN EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,
At Reduced Prices.
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33 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS!
The Best Styles,
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J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
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SATURDAY, JULY 17,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL

Allegheny Valley R. R. Income Bonds,

Will find it to their interest to call on or address

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TTHS No. 109 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 19, 1875.

Our reports of the condition of the Pittsburgh money market are becoming somewhat monotonous, yet the condition of the loan market is a sign and measure of the depression of industry, money being idle because the workers are idle.

We are beginning to long for the stringent times we had in the autumn of 1871 and 1872. Then money moved with great rapidity, the banks were as busy as they could be, with discount lines full and street loans going at from 12 to 15 per cent. per annum. The brokers, instead of lounging as they now do in their offices, were constantly on the go.

Between excessive ease and excessive stringency, if the latter be not the result of panic, gives us the latter. Stringency will soon relieve itself by the increased rapidity in the movement of capital and by the expansion of bank credits, but inactivity such as we now have changes but slowly.

A close money market usually indicates that people are working hard and using their money so profitably that they can afford to pay for the use of borrowed capital. Some one says "every evil is a virtue overdone," and we swing from the extreme which makes the one to the extreme which is the other. The courageous and confident spirit which accomplish things and wins success is an unquestionable virtue, but it expands unduly and becomes the vice of over-confidence and ends in an unexpected panic; then we rush in a witless pack to the opposite virtue, a cautious slowness, which we proceed to exaggerate and overdo until we have made a vice of it as bad as the other.

Before 1873 we were practicing the former; since that time we have been doing the latter. Lenders are much to blame for the present inaction, by their excessive caution, as are the borrowers by their lack of courage.

Lenders are two apt to consider that there is a special presumption against the solvency of a proposed borrower because he would not be seeking money in these times were it not to save himself.

Would it not be more judicious to consider whether it is not possible that the borrower is a man thriving and wants to thrive more, and one who, seeing that want of courage is all that retards, proposes to do his part toward reviving our palsied industries?

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, July 16, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

For the interest, part, and particularly toward the close of business, prices have been strong, and the market comparatively active. This has been especially noticeable in Pacific Mail, which is in good demand in the neighborhood of 30. It seems as if most of the shorts in this stock are willing to cover at current rates, but are afraid to do so to any great extent, lest they put up the price against themselves. On the other hand there seems to be a disposition to sell the stock freely, but with care as to making its market weak. It is, therefore, as we have before written so clothed in mysterious operations that it is impossible to form any correct judgment concerning it. The same may be said of Lake Shore, in which there is ostensibly a very short interest, but some feel satisfied that it is factitious and does not by any means represent the true conditions of speculation, as they say sales of long stock have been made and stock borrowed for delivery to give the appearance of a continued large short interest in it. We have no means of judging of the correctness of this theory, and merely communicate it as we get it.

Other stocks were in sympathy with those spoken of, the general market showing considerable firmness and buoyancy, although the latter is not so conspicuously shown in Pacific Mail as in Lake Shore.

Yours truly,

TRASK & STONE.

—The San Francisco *Alta* of the 8th supplies the annexed figures. The shipments of treasure this week have been as follows:

	To	1874.	1875.
New York, per railroad	.....	$ 48,862 19	$ 471,357 83
Central America	.....	3,850 00	27,500 00
Previously, per steam'r	.....	6,093,171 67	3,991,794 05
Previously, per rail	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	7,685,898 34	22,319,309 81

Total since Jan. 1 ..... $14,693,780 20 $27,005,823 19

Of the exports to New York this week $574,472 50 was gold coin, the remainder silver bars.

—At present the predominant feeling in business circles may be described as consisting of a distrust in the policy of the Treasury Department in relation to resumption. The accumulation of silver at the Treasury in order to redeem the fractional currency is regarded with grave misgivings. The construction the Treasury Department has put upon the authority vested in him by Congress he has sold ten millions of "five per cent. bonds," and purchased therewith $9,062,000 in silver. It is apprehended that when redemption of fractional silver will be immediately absorbed by exportation, and will soon disappear entirely, leaving the country seriously embarrassed for want of "small change" to meet the requirements of every day business. As no provision has been made for a release of the currency we are likely to have a renewal of the scenes at the commencement of the war, when every bar, restaurant, eating and even liquor store ticket-counter created for want of something better. Besides the annoyance and inconvenience to the people, the difficulty of redemption in coin would of course carry with it a proportionate fractional currency, which would be worth a hundred cents on the dollar. It is also believed that Secretary Bristow is unduly sanguine as to the return of the gold that is now flowing out of the country so freely. In fine, while there is a general feeling in favor of resumption and a deep conviction of its benefits, yet the means proposed by the measures that should be adopted to effect it. It is easy to see that a comparatively slight initiation of delay may lead to grave complications. The subject must necessarily be brought before the next Congress for the perfection of details in the present act, and it is to be hoped that means may be found for the removal of all difficulties that now seem to impede the way.—*Dry Goods Reporter*

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 19, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	12:30 M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	114	114	114	114	114	114
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	121½	.....	121½	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865	116½	.....	116½	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865	116½	.....	117¾	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867	118¾	.....	119	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867, registered	118¾	.....	118¾	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1868	120¾	.....	120¾	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1868	120¾	.....	120¾	.....	.....	.....
10-40's, coupons	117¾	.....	117¾	.....	.....	.....
Currency 6's	122½	.....	122½	.....	.....	.....
New 5 per cents	115	.....	115	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Tel	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Quicksilver	14	.....	13	13	13	13
Pacific Mail	30	.....	30	30	30	30
Panama	120½	.....	120	.....	.....	.....
Adams Express	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wells-Fargo Express	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Express	52½	.....	52	.....	.....	.....
United States Express	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. Central	102½	104	103¾	104	104	104
Erie	15½	16¼	16	16¼	16¼	16¼
Michigan Central	98½	.....	98½	.....	.....	.....
Illinois Central	61	61	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
Cleveland & Pitts	98½	.....	98½	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Northw'n	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Do. preferred	68	.....	68	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	105¾	.....	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
St. Louis, common	36½	.....	37	36½	36½	36½
Do. preferred	58	.....	60	60	60	60
Wabash common	5½	.....	5½	5½	5½	5½
Fort Wayne	97¾	.....	97¾	.....	.....	.....
Ohio & Mississippi	24½	24	24½	24½	24½	24½
Union Pacific	93	.....	93	.....	.....	.....
Hannibal & St. Jo	25½	.....	25½	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron Mountain	3¾	.....	3¾	.....	.....	.....
C., C. & I. C	3¾	.....	3¾	.....	.....	.....
Canada Southern, Ap't	37	.....	37	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina, 6's	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
Missouri 6's	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	51½	.....
Reading	54½	55
United N. Co. of N. J	129½	130
Oil Creek	9¾	9¾
Lehigh Valley	61¾	62
Allegheny Valley	42	42½
Central Transportation	43	45½
L. C. & S. L., in. b	77½	77½

By Associated Press.

Gold Closed at 114.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Gold closed at 114, after selling at 114¼@113⅞. Borrowing rates 1@2 per cent. per annum, and 1-64 per cent. per diem.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds barely steady. Railroad bonds firm for Northwestern and Milwaukee and St. Paul, LaCrosse division. State securities quiet. Stocks buoyant under the activity of the room in wheat, caused by the active export demand. Prices generally 1@2 per cent., the latter for Northwestern preferred, which closed at 54@54½, ex-dividend. The market closed at a slight reaction from the extreme figures, with Western stocks as the feature. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 133,000 shares, of which 19,000 were Pacific Mail, 23,000 Northwestern, 12,000 Northwestern preferred, 5,000 Lake Shore and 5,000 Ohio and Mississippi.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Tel. Co	96¾	N. J. Central	112
Pacific Mail	30	Del., Lack. & W	105¾
Adams Express	100	St. Paul	35½
Wells-Fargo Exp	95	Do preferred	69
American Ex	53	Wabash	5½
U. S. Express	45	Do preferred	13
New York Central	104½	Fort Wayne	97¾
Erie	16¼	Ohio & Mississippi	24½
Do preferred	29½	Chicago & Alton	102½
Harlem	125½	Do preferred	130
Do preferred	133½	Terre Haute	5½
Mich. Central	93½	Burlington & Q	99
Lake Shore	73½	Hannibal & St. Jo	25½
Illinois Central	60¾	Del. & Lack	124½
Cleveland & Pitts	93½	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	21
Northwestern	73½	Western Union Tel	96¾
Do preferred	53½	Union Pac. bds	103½
C. C. & I. C	3¾	Central Pac. bds	110½
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	121¾	5-20's, 1868	119¾
5-20's, 1864	117½	New 5's	115½
5-20's, 1865	117½	10-40's	117½
5-20's, 1865, new	118½	Coupons	117½
5-20's, 1867	120½	Currency 6's	122½
STATE issues.			
Virginia, old	37	Missouri 6's	100
Virginia, new	37½		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 19, 1875.

The market to-day was generally quiet and unchanged. There is a rather better feeling in silk circles and prices are looking up a little though no quotable advance is as yet established. In country produce, apples are easy, butter and eggs are firm and potatoes, under the influence of heavy receipts, are lower. Groceries, provisions, wool, dry goods and general merchandise are quiet, but unchanged. The aggregate volume of transactions was not heavy but was nearly the average for the season.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,272	Cheese, lbs	270
Corn, bus	442	Wheat, bus	1,232
Barley, bus	60	Oats, bus	1,641
Butter, pkgs	24	Bacon, pkgs	1,222
Bacon, lbs	219	Potatoes, bus	448
Hay, bales	130		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN.—The market is still quiet but a better tone is visible, and holders are more confident as to the future. *Wheat* is quiet but firm, with prices looking up. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 35@1 38 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 30@1 33; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 25@1 25; spring wheat is higher, No. 2 Chicago selling at $1 25@1 28. *Corn* is very quiet, but steady. We quote car lots at 75@77c for prime yellow, 71@74c for mixed and white. Shelled corn was dull and in little request at 75@76c per bushel for yellow; 73@74c for high-mixed, 70@72c for low-mixed, and white. *Oats* are somewhat inactive, and while offerings are limited prices are rather weak. We quote at 60@62c per bushel for white; mixed 58@60c. *Rye* was quiet at $1 05@1 10, with a jobbing lot sold at $1 12 in sacks. Jobbing prices of corn and oats ruled 2@4c above these quotations.

FLOUR.—There is a steady jobbing demand: We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 10 spring wheat flour $7 50 @ bbl; No. 1 amber do $8 50; red wheat flour $8 00; in sacks 30c @ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $8 00; Minnesota $8 25@8 50; red winter wheat flour $7 50@8 75; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $6 50@8 25; self-raising flour, in 6 lb packages, $8 25 @ dozen; package cornmeal $3 75; oatmeal $8 50@9 00.

APPLES.—The market is quiet with only a light jobbing trade; receipts ceasing. Choice new are easy at $3 00@4 00; medium $2 00@3 00 per barrel.

BUTTER.—Choice grades are strong and active; common to medium not in request. Fresh lots of choice sell readily at 18@20c per pound; fair to good 14@16c; common 10@12c.

CHEESE.—The market is steady with an active demand. We quote at 10¾@11¼c per ℔ for prime factory; New York Goshen 12@13c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Limberger 14@15c.

EGGS.—There is a fair supply and transactions were steady and active at 19@20c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FRUIT.—The supply of fresh fruits is not varied, but there is a moderately active trade in what is in market. Raspberries are in plentiful supply and move freely at 12@15c per quart. Two-dozen pickets are quoted at $12 00 per stand; $6 00 per bushel. Watermelons are quoted at $8 00@10 00 per hundred.

POTATOES.—The heavy receipts of new potatoes from the South have again weakened the market and prices are lower. Offerings are liberal and transactions are active at $2 00@2 25 per barrel.

SUGAR.—We quote seed buckwheat steady at $1 75 ℔ bushel; flaxseed firm at $1 95@2 00; timothy seed is a little inquiry at $3 00 per bushel.

VEGETABLES.—The demand is fair with a liberal supply, and prices are quoted as follows: onions in boxes are jobbing at $1 00@1 25 ℔ box. Tomatoes sold at $2 25@3 00 ℔ box. Cucumbers $1 75@2 25 ℔ crate. Cabbages $2 00@2 50 ℔ barrel.

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES.—The market was only moderately active in time of standard groceries at probably unchanged prices. Sugars and coffees continue strong. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.	℔ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	25 c	Standard A	10¾@10¾c
Choice Rio	24½c	Standard A	10¼c
Prime Rio	22½c	Do. extra C	10¼@10½c
Good Rio	21½c	Extra C	10@10¼c
Java	33½c	Extra H yellow	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8¾@9¾c
Rio, in papers	28 c	Cut loaf	12¾@13c
Rio, in bulk	27½c	Crushed	12 @12½c
Java, in papers	36 c	Powdered	12 @12½c
Java, in bulk	35½c	Granulated	11¾@11¾c
Teas.		*Molasses.*	℔ gall.
Young Hyson	50@$1 00	Strictly choice N. O.	72½c
Gunpowder	50@1 25	Prime	70c
Imperial	50@1 00	Good	65c
Japan	35@1 00	*Syrups.*	℔ lb.
Oolong	35@ 85	Ex. white drips	65c
Fancy	1 00	Sugar drips	55c
Souchong	35@ 85	Very choice	35@40c
Rice.		*Starch.*	
Choice Carol's	8¼c	Pearl	5 c
Patna	7¼@8 c	Silver gloss	9½c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c	Corn	8½c
Spices.		*Soaps.*	
Cloves	55 c	Irish soap ℔ box	$4 50
Allspice	17½@18½c	Babbitt's do	$4 50
Cassia	33 @35c	Do. N. Y. City ℔ B	9½c
Nutmegs	$1 35@1 40	German mottled	7½c
Pepper	22 c	Castile	13 c
Candles.		Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	6c
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb, in ½ papers	7c
Stearine	16 c		

FOREIGN FRUITS.—Trade continues active at firm prices. We quote: Raisins—layers, ℔ box, $2 75; London layers, $3 00; Valentias 15@c ℔ B; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ℔ B. Currants—Cleaned, 12½c. Citron 35c. Prunes 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 30c; do Ivica, 24c. Walnuts—Grenoble 16c; French 14c. Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 12@18c. Pine apples 75@$1 00. Lemons—Messina, ℔ box, $2 00. Oranges—Messina, ℔ box, $3 50. Cocoanuts $6 00 ℔ hundred.

FISH.—There is a fair trade. We repeat our quotations as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ℔ bbl	$20 00	Round herring	$5 25@6 75
No. 1 mess	19 00	White fish, ½ half bbl	3 00
Extra No. 1 shore	17 00	Lake herring, ½ bbl	6 00
Extra No. 1 bay	13 00	half bbl	4 50@4 75
No. 1 shore	13 00	Lake trout, do	5 75
New No. 3	9 00	Labrador herring,	
New No. 3	8 00	℔ bbl	$7 00@7 50
Boneless codfish, ℔ lb	7@7½c	Potomac do, ℔ bbl	7 75
℔ 2	@7½c		

BACON.—We quote shoulders at 10c ℔ lb; ribsides are reported at 12c; clear sides at 12½c; clear sides 12½c.

HAMS.—We quote plain sugar-cured at 13½c ℔ lb; canvassed 14c; Sugar-cured shoulders at 10½c ℔ lb; do canvassed 11½c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 16@17c; canvassed 16½c; dried beef, sugar-cured, 15c; canvassed 15c; beef tongues, ℔ dozen, $5 50; ham sausage, 1½c.

MESS PORK.—There is steady sales place the silver will be immediately absorbed by exportation, and will soon disappear entirely, leaving the country seriously embarrassed for want of "small change" to meet the requirements of every day business. As no provision has been made for a release of the currency we are likely to have a renewal of the scenes at the commencement of the war, when every bar, restaurant, eating and even liquor store ticket-counter created for want of something better. Besides the annoyance and inconvenience to the people, the difficulty of redemption in coin would of course carry with it a proportionate fractional currency, which would be worth a hundred cents on the dollar. It is also believed that Secretary Bristow is unduly sanguine as to the return of the gold that is now flowing out of the country so freely. In fine, while there is a general feeling in favor of resumption and a deep conviction of its benefits, yet the means proposed by the measures that should be adopted to effect it. It is easy to see that a comparatively slight initiation of delay may lead to grave complications. The subject must necessarily be brought before the next Congress for the perfection of details in the present act, and it is to be hoped that means may be found for the removal of all difficulties that now seem to impede the way.—*Dry Goods Reporter*

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 19, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	12:30 M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	114	114	114	114	114	114
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	121¾	.....	121¾	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865	116½	.....	116½	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865	116½	.....	117¾	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867	118¾	.....	119	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867, registered	118¾	.....	118¾	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1868	120¾	.....	120¾	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1868	120¾	.....	120¾	.....	.....	.....
10-40's, coupons	117¾	.....	117¾	.....	.....	.....
Currency 6's	122½	.....	122½	.....	.....	.....
New 5 per cents	115	.....	115	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Tel	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Quicksilver	14	.....	13	13	13	13
Pacific Mail	30	.....	30	30	30	30
Panama	120½	.....	120	.....	.....	.....
Adams Express	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wells-Fargo Express	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Express	52½	.....	52	.....	.....	.....
United States Express	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. Central	102½	104	103¾	104	104	104
Erie	15½	16¼	16	16¼	16¼	16¼
Michigan Central	98½	.....	98½	.....	.....	.....
Illinois Central	61	61	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
Cleveland & Pitts	98½	.....	98½	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Northw'n	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Do. preferred	68	.....	68	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	105¾	.....	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
St. Louis, common	36½	.....	37	36½	36½	36½
Do. preferred	58	.....	60	60	60	60
Wabash common	5½	.....	5½	5½	5½	5½
Fort Wayne	97¾	.....	97¾	.....	.....	.....
Ohio & Mississippi	24½	24	24½	24½	24½	24½
Union Pacific	93	.....	93	.....	.....	.....
Hannibal & St. Jo	25½	.....	25½	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron Mountain	3¾	.....	3¾	.....	.....	.....
C., C. & I. C	3¾	.....	3¾	.....	.....	.....
Canada Southern, Ap't	37	.....	37	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina, 6's	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
Missouri 6's	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	51½	.....
Reading	54½	55
United N. Co. of N. J	129½	130
Oil Creek	9¾	9¾
Lehigh Valley	61¾	62
Allegheny Valley	42	42½
Central Transportation	43	45½
L. C. & S. L., in. b	77½	77½

By Associated Press.

Gold Closed at 114.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Gold closed at 114, after selling at 114¼@113⅞. Borrowing rates 1@2 per cent. per annum, and 1-64 per cent. per diem.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds barely steady. Railroad bonds firm for Northwestern and Milwaukee and St. Paul, LaCrosse division. State securities quiet. Stocks buoyant under the activity of the room in wheat, caused by the active export demand. Prices generally 1@2 per cent., the latter for Northwestern preferred, which closed at 54@54½, ex-dividend. The market closed at a slight reaction from the extreme figures, with Western stocks as the feature. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 133,000 shares, of which 19,000 were Pacific Mail, 23,000 Northwestern, 12,000 Northwestern preferred, 5,000 Lake Shore and 5,000 Ohio and Mississippi.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Tel. Co	96¾	N. J. Central	112
Pacific Mail	30	Del., Lack. & W	105¾
Adams Express	100	St. Paul	35½
Wells-Fargo Ex	95	Do preferred	69
American Ex	53	Wabash	5½
U. S. Express	45	Do preferred	13
New York Central	104½	Fort Wayne	97¾
Erie	16¼	Ohio & Mississippi	24½
Do preferred	29½	Chicago & Alton	102½
Harlem	125½	Do preferred	130
Do preferred	133½	Terre Haute	5½
Mich. Central	93½	Burlington & Q	99
Lake Shore	73½	Hannibal & St. Jo	25½
Illinois Central	60¾	Del. & Lack	124½
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5-20's, 1864	117½	New 5's	115½
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5-20's, 1865, new	118½	Coupons	117½
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Virginia, old	37	Missouri 6's	100
Virginia, new	37½		

GENERAL MARKETS.

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Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN.—The market is still quiet but a better tone is visible, and holders are more confident as to the future. *Wheat* is quiet but firm, with prices looking up. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 35@1 38 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 30@1 33; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 25@1 25; spring wheat is higher, No. 2 Chicago selling at $1 25@1 28. *Corn* is very quiet, but steady. We quote car lots at 75@77c for prime yellow, 71@74c for mixed and white. Shelled corn was dull and in little request at 75@76c per bushel for yellow; 73@74c for high-mixed, 70@72c for low-mixed, and white. *Oats* are somewhat inactive, and while offerings are limited prices are rather weak. We quote at 60@62c per bushel for white; mixed 58@60c. *Rye* was quiet at $1 05@1 10, with a jobbing lot sold at $1 12 in sacks. Jobbing prices of corn and oats ruled 2@4c above these quotations.

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APPLES.—The market is quiet with only a light jobbing trade; receipts ceasing. Choice new are easy at $3 00@4 00; medium $2 00@3 00 per barrel.

BUTTER.—Choice grades are strong and active; common to medium not in request. Fresh lots of choice sell readily at 18@20c per pound; fair to good 14@16c; common 10@12c.

CHEESE.—The market is steady with an active demand. We quote at 10¾@11¼c per ℔ for prime factory; New York Goshen 12@13c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Limberger 14@15c.

EGGS.—There is a fair supply and transactions were steady and active at 19@20c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FRUIT.—The supply of fresh fruits is not varied, but there is a moderately active trade in what is in market. Raspberries are in plentiful supply and move freely at 12@15c per quart. Two-dozen pickets are quoted at $12 00 per stand; $6 00 per bushel. Watermelons are quoted at $8 00@10 00 per hundred.

POTATOES.—The heavy receipts of new potatoes from the South have again weakened the market and prices are lower. Offerings are liberal and transactions are active at $2 00@2 25 per barrel.

SUGAR.—We quote seed buckwheat steady at $1 75 ℔ bushel; flaxseed firm at $1 95@2 00; timothy seed is a little inquiry at $3 00 per bushel.

VEGETABLES.—The demand is fair with a liberal supply, and prices are quoted as follows: onions in boxes are jobbing at $1 00@1 25 ℔ box. Tomatoes sold at $2 25@3 00 ℔ box. Cucumbers $1 75@2 25 ℔ crate. Cabbages $2 00@2 50 ℔ barrel.

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES.—The market was only moderately active in time of standard groceries at probably unchanged prices. Sugars and coffees continue strong. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.	℔ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	25 c	Standard A	10¾@10¾c
Choice Rio	24½c	Standard A	10¼c
Prime Rio	22½c	Do. extra C	10¼@10½c
Good Rio	21½c	Extra C	10@10¼c
Java	33½c	Extra H yellow	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8¾@9¾c
Rio, in papers	28 c	Cut loaf	12¾@13c
Rio, in bulk	27½c	Crushed	12 @12½c
Java, in papers	36 c	Powdered	12 @12½c
Java, in bulk	35½c	Granulated	11¾@11¾c
Teas.		*Molasses.*	℔ gall.
Young Hyson	50@$1 00	Strictly choice N. O.	72½c
Gunpowder	50@1 25	Prime	70c
Imperial	50@1 00	Good	65c
Japan	35@1 00	*Syrups.*	℔ lb.
Oolong	35@ 85	Ex. white drips	65c
Fancy	1 00	Sugar drips	55c
Souchong	35@ 85	Very choice	35@40c
Rice.		*Starch.*	
Choice Carol's	8¼c	Pearl	5 c
Patna	7¼@8 c	Silver gloss	9½c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c	Corn	8½c
Spices.		*Soaps.*	
Cloves	55 c	Irish soap ℔ box	$4 50
Allspice	17½@18½c	Babbitt's do	$4 50
Cassia	33 @35c	Do. N. Y. City ℔ B	9½c
Nutmegs	$1 35@1 40	German mottled	7½c
Pepper	22 c	Castile	13 c
Candles.		Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	6c
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb, in ½ papers	7c
Stearine	16 c		

FOREIGN FRUITS.—Trade continues active at firm prices. We quote: Raisins—layers, ℔ box, $2 75; London layers, $3 00; Valentias 15@c ℔ B; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ℔ B. Currants—Cleaned, 12½c. Citron 35c. Prunes 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 30c; do Ivica, 24c. Walnuts—Grenoble 16c; French 14c. Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 12@18c. Pine apples 75@$1 00. Lemons—Messina, ℔ box, $2 00. Oranges—Messina, ℔ box, $3 50. Cocoanuts $6 00 ℔ hundred.

FISH.—There is a fair trade. We repeat our quotations as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ℔ bbl	$20 00	Round herring	$5 25@6 75
No. 1 mess	19 00	White fish, ½ half bbl	3 00
Extra No. 1 shore	17 00	Lake herring, ½ bbl	6 00
Extra No. 1 bay	13 00	half bbl	4 50@4 75
No. 1 shore	13 00	Lake trout, do	5 75
New No. 3	9 00	Labrador herring,	
New No. 3	8 00	℔ bbl	$7 00@7 50
Boneless codfish, ℔ lb	7@7½c	Potomac do, ℔ bbl	7 75
℔ 2	@7½c		

BACON.—We quote shoulders at 10c ℔ lb; ribsides are reported at 12c; clear sides at 12½c; clear sides 12½c.

HAMS.—We quote plain sugar-cured at 13½c ℔ lb; canvassed 14c; Sugar-cured shoulders at 10½c ℔ lb; do canvassed 11½c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 16@17c; canvassed 16½c; dried beef, sugar-cured, 15c; canvassed 15c; beef tongues, ℔ dozen, $5 50; ham sausage, 1½c.

MESS PORK.—There is steady sales place the silver will be immediately absorbed by exportation, and will soon disappear entirely, leaving the country seriously embarrassed for want of "small change" to meet the requirements of every day business. As no provision has been made for a release of the currency we are likely to have a renewal of the scenes at the commencement of the war, when every bar, restaurant, eating and even liquor store ticket-counter created for want of something better. Besides the annoyance and inconvenience to the people, the difficulty of redemption in coin would of course carry with it a proportionate fractional currency, which would be worth a hundred cents on

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 19, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	30.112	62	77	N. E.	Gentle	Fair.
2 P. M..	30.032	78	58	"	Gentle	Fair.
9 P. M..	29.992	70	79	N. E.	Light.	Fair.

Mean barometer...30.032 Highest thermom ...79
Mean thermometer...70 Lowest thermom. ...57
Rainfall.....

More Cruelty Cases.

Leonard Altenbaugh, of Allegheny City, is charged before Alderman Millikin with cruelty to animals, on oath of Zadoc Street, Superintendent of the Humane Society. Two informations are made for the cruel treatment of two horses. In one case the defendant, as alleged, drove a horse so fast that it died, and in the other, as alleged, he was particularly cruel to another horse. Warrants have been issued.

Nearly Drowned.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon the towboat Park Painter was steaming up the Allegheny with a barge of empty oil barrels in tow. Near the railroad bridge a man that was standing on the barrels, tumbled into the river. Some men on shore, who witnessed the accident, went out in a skiff and rescued the unfortunate fellow. Had they been delayed another minute the man would have been drowned.

Probably an Oil Fire.

Between seven and eight o'clock last evening a great volume of smoke was observed rising over the Allegheny river east of the city. It was supposed to have been caused by the burning of oil at some of the refineries, probably at Fairview, on the north bank of the river. No information had been obtained regarding it up to this writing.—Information received later states that the burning of a lot of acids caused the smoke.

Shooting Affray.

Two men named Michael Hughes and John Upperman got into a fight at a late hour Saturday night, in Williamsburg, South Side, when Upperman drew a pistol and fired at his antagonist, the ball taking effect in his abdomen. Sunday a brother of the wounded man made information before Deputy Mayor Hoerr, charging Upperman with felonious assault and battery, and the accused was arrested and committed to jail to await the result of the injuries, which are said to be quite serious. Dr. Rahauser is attending the wounded man.

Fire Alarms.

Between three and four o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in Briggs' grocery store, corner of Webster avenue and Tunnel street. The Fire department promptly responded to the alarm given and the flames were put out with a Babcock extinguisher. The loss was trifling. It is thought the place was set on fire by some malicious person.

About seven o'clock the Relief Engine Company, No. 4, responded to a still alarm caused by the burning of soot in a chimney on Miltenberger street.

Those Cracked Castings.

This evening the Water Committee will further discuss the subject of the cracked castings. It is understood that a number of experts will give an opinion that cracked castings can be made as good as sound ones, if not better. And suppose they did —what had help Mr. Hartupee, in view of the fact that Mr. Lowry, the Mechanical Engineer, has condemned the defective chambers? We cannot see how it is possible for Mr. Hartupee, under his contract, to do else than make perfect castings, so long as the Mechanical Engineer is not cracked.

Another Boat Race at Wheeling.

The friends of Stanton and Corcoran, who rowed at Wheeling last Saturday, are now making the preliminary arrangements for a second race over the same course between the same parties, to take place in about four weeks. The race will be for $500, each party putting up $250. Those interested met in that city Saturday evening and put up a forfeit of $50 a side. They will meet again this evening to perfect arrangements. Frank Denmarsh, of this city, will be Corcoran's trainer, and Pete Snyder, also a Pittsburgher, will have charge of Stanton. This race will be unusually interesting, as Saturday's race shows that the men are matched pretty even.

Soldiers' Reunion at McKeesport.

Extensive preparations are being made for the reunion of the Pennsylvania Reserves, to be held on the 28th inst., at McKeesport. The arrangements for the reunion are now in the hands of the surviving members of Company I, Ninth Reserve Regiment, and this is a sufficient guarantee that all the details will be attended to in a satisfactory manner. A Committee of Finance was appointed by the surviving members of Company I, consisting of W. P. Wampler, Officer Parshall, Andrew Robinson, W. F. Young, Jacob Serena. These gentlemen will call upon the citizens for contributions to pay the expenses of the dinner and also receive contributions of eatables, etc.

Proceedings in Partition.

Messrs. Miller & McBride filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas No. 1, yesterday, on behalf of James Doolittle, against James W. Lea and wife, A. S. Rowland and wife, Wm. J. Glenn and wife, Wm. Ewing and minor children, and Sarah V. Doolittle. It is represented that the complainant is seized in fee of three-fifths of a tract of land partly in Chartiers and partly in Robinson township, containing between sixty-seven and seventy acres in all. That the title to the remaining two-fifths vested in the heirs of Sarah V. Doolittle, subject to the life estate of complainant, which he agrees to release, and that no partition or division has ever been made. A decree is wanted for a partition and a master to make it.

Memorial Services.

Last evening the members of Post 88 G. A. R., at their hall on Ohio street, Allegheny, held memorial services in honor of their late comrades, A. P. Callow, Joseph R. Oxley and Thompson W. Smith. There was a large attendance of the friends and relatives of the deceased comrades. The choir of the Union Methodist Episcopal church, of Allegheny, was present and assisted in the ceremonies. The exercises were opened with a voluntary and chant by the choir, followed by prayer by the chaplain. The Recorder then gave a personal history of each of the departed comrades, including the date of their entering the army, their terms of service, date of their admission into the Grand Army of the Republic, &c. An appropriate address was delivered by B. C. Christy, Esq. The exercises were led by Commander A. Patterson, of Post 88.

Fixing Up the Engine Houses.

The firemen have for some time been engaged in cleaning up and repainting the engine houses. In the work of repainting the houses the department is only to the expense of the material, the firemen themselves doing the work. F. R. Hutchinson of company No. 5 has done good work in this line. After doing the Phillips' house —that of his own company—he was ordered to the Seventh avenue engine and truck house. Here he showed his handiwork, painting the walls inside and the front with excellent taste. Since this job Frank has again shifted and is now engaged in "doing up" the Hiland avenue house No. 8. Among others nicely painted we may mention the Relief, No. 4 and the Forty-fourth Street house, No. 6. The latter is also decorated with flowers and the boys there have an aquarium in which they take especial pride.

The Fifth Avenue Sidewalks.

The Commissioners for the improvement of Fifth avenue, yesterday filed with the City Controller their contract with General Barton for the paving of the sidewalks. The contract was signed on the 7th of June last, and the work was to be completed by the first day of August, under penalty of $100 per day for every day beyond the time designated. The contract provides that the sidewalks on both sides of the street shall be paved with concrete, "except upon such parts or portions thereof as shall already have been provided with paved sidewalks by the owners or lessees of property abutting thereon, and done in conformity to the requirements of existing ordinances of the Councils of said city; also of such future portions as may be in process of being paved, and of which the Commissioners have been duly notified and which shall have been finally paved in conformity with the requirements of the city ordinances as aforesaid on or before the first day of July next. The contractor further agrees to have the work completed by the first of August, and guarantees that said pavement shall continue and remain in as sound and perfect condition for the period of five years as when first constructed, ordinary wear and tear excepted." The contract price is one dollar per square yard, and the contractor stipulates that the right to use the patent shall be procured without cost to the city, as well as the right to use the same in keeping up the pavement. Whether the Commission can legally order the paving of only a portion of the sidewalk, on each side, leaving the remainder to be paved at some future time, and leaving the property owners at the mercy of the patentee or contractor, or compelling them to finish up with a different kind of pavement, is a grave question. The opponents of the pavement contend that there was no appropriation for the work, and that the contract is neither legal nor constitutional.

THE COMMON SCHOOL.

What is Wanted in the Way of Elementary Education.

In a paper on "The Common School," read before the American Institute of Instruction, recently, the Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Springfield, Mass., asserted that what is needed first is a new course of study or a model school, wisely adapted to the education of the vast majority of American children who can only be kept at their books five or six years. "And this," said Mr. Mayo, "means nothing less than a reorganization of our entire system of elementary education for city and country, so that the American elementary school shall be an institution complete in itself, not a lifeless limb of a lofty tree, shorn away from the trunk, but a true people's school sustained by the definite purpose of doing the best with the myriad of children who with difficulty can be kept within its walls until the period of graduation. Of course I do not urge that the present graded school system shall be destroyed, or that the needs of the minority, who will walk the whole twelve years' course from the primary through the high school, be in any way disregarded. I only state the growing conviction of thoughtful men in all professions, no less than eminent educators, that this mighty army of children, who can come to the national feast of knowledge but five or six years, shall first be provided for; sit at the first table, be waited upon by the best trained servants, and served with food, most carefully prepared to make good republican bone and muscle and blood. Such a people's elementary school would include both the sexes in similar methods and equal opportunities. Co-education before the age of twelve, in public schools, must be the accepted national method; indeed, most of the objections to this feature of our public education come in after the period when the masses of the American children are finally outside the school house. It must secure the best possible care of the physical health of children. I believe the New England practice of forcing infants of five—once it was four—years of age, into the crowded public schools, a perilous mistake; and greatly prefer the Western limit of six years as the beginning of school life. I have little expectation that the kindergarten will be adopted as a portion of the common school. This school will make short shrift of the impracticable notion of educating children, under twelve, to "industrial pursuits." Possibly a little time may profitably be given to the instruction of young girls in sewing. But the proposition to use the time of children whose only opportunity of school culture is five or six years, in fitting them for an imaginary vocation in life, will not be accepted. If we can awaken the mind, the heart, the imagination of the child; put into his soul the first elements of knowledge, and into his hands the guides to more, he will go on his way toward the real education of American citizenship; we can safely leave him with Providence and American society to determine his final position in the social scale. The second "next step" in the organization of our common school is the conversion of our elementary school teacher from an amateur to a professional character. The most dangerous fault of our national education is the frightful incompetency of multitudes of the teachers. A great deal of the evil of overstudy, cramming, and consequent destruction to the health of American children, in the city schools, is not due to the course of study or amount of work assigned to the pupil, but chiefly to the blundering incapacity of the teachers. I believe, with skilled labor in the teacher's desk, most of our present courses of study are not too difficult for the average powers of the children, although they are sometimes a terrible drag upon the superior minds that are compelled to mince their mental steps to keep in rank at the average rate of progress.

PITTSBURGH FREE DISPENSARY.

Second Annual Report of the Board of Managers—List of Officers—Financial Statement, &c.

We have received the report of the Board of Managers of the above named institution for the year ending March 31, 1875, from which we take the following:

During the year the staff of physicians was increased to twenty-five. Their work was: Attendance at Dispensary 5,575; prescriptions issued 6,767; visits made at homes of patients 1,378.

The financial statement makes the following showing:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Keystone Bank, April 1, 1874	$ 218 87
Contributions of members in cash.....	1,029 75
Contributions of members in merchandise.....	392 01
Donation from Trustees of the fund for relief of destitute sick and poor.....	333 33
Total.....	$2,000 96

EXPENDITURES.

For rent of rooms.....	$400 00
Services of apothecary.....	312 50
Medicines.....	480 56
Bandages, &c.....	35 96
Fuel and gas.....	43 00
Blank books, register, reports, labels and printing.....	117 10
Amount of merchandise donations.....	392 01
Balance in Keystone Bank, March 31, 1875.....	192 68
Total.....	$2,000 96

Total expenditures during year in cash and merchandise..... $1,484 22

The dispensary, at No. 265 Penn avenue, is open every week day from 8 to 12 M. and 2 to 6 P. M., and on Sundays from 3 to 4 P. M. The Board of Managers for 1875 consists of the following gentlemen: Levi H. Harris, President; James McCann, M. D., Vice President; John B. Jackson, Treasurer; S. N. Benham, M. D., Secretary; Rufus Miller, William Thaw, Thompson Bell, William Holmes, A. Bradley, Wm. O'H Scully, Isaac Jones, Wm. M. Hersh, Geo. B. Edwards, Thos. M. Howe, Hilp. Burgwin, W. J. Asdale, M. D., J. Kidd Fleming, John H. Bailey.

Contributions in aid of the Dispensary work are earnestly solicited, and may be sent to the President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, who will furnish, on application, copies of the charter of incorporation and by-laws for the use of contributors.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

Meeting of the Committee this Evening —Pushing the Work.

The Water Committee is called to meet again this evening, and it is to be hoped that there will be a full attendance. We are pleased to note the fact that the committee, in accordance with public sentiment and desire, is endeavoring to push the new works to completion as fast as possible. This certainly is the duty the committee owes, heretofore, they have been accused of an apparent indifference in the matter. The principal reason for the calls, we believe, that they may authorize and instruct the Clerk of Common Council to call that body together. Select Council having passed the ordinances for the location and opening of streets necessary for the laying of the rising mains it is desired that the Common branch concur so that the work may proceed.

It is said that the matter of the cracked castings will be brought up by the chief contractor, Mr. Hartupee, in the shape of a proposition to make the castings better than ever, and to support the offer by giving the appropriate address on the subject. It is said that Engineer Rask and others aver that it can be done. Whatever may be done in this matter we hope the committee will press forward the completion of the works and let nothing except want of funds hinder it. Councils must take the responsibility in the matter of money.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of Henry Phillips, deceased. Petition presented for leave to mortgage. Order made; bond to be given, etc.

Estate of Robert J. Dickey, deceased. Distribution and decree made.

The Ashill list was resumed, and several cases heard.

The account of Joseph Hazlett, in the matter of the estate of John Hazlett, deceased, was filed, showing a balance for distribution amounting to $186,930.

The Court adjourned to meet again on Wednesday (to-morrow) morning.

[Communicated.]

An Old Canine Friend Gone.

A small black and white dog which had been the companion, guardian and playmate of ten of my children, during the outdoor wanderings of their childhood days, died on last Saturday, from injuries received by being run over by a wagon. My oldest son, now in his twenty-ninth year, took the dog from a boy who was going to drown him in Lock No. 1, on the Monongahela river, and brought him home, where he remained until he died, a period of sixteen years. His eyes had failed, and he had become partially deaf and slow in his movements, but otherwise he seemed as well as he ever was. If it had not been for the accident which befel him, I think it very probable that he would have lived until he was twenty years old. Five years ago I buried a daughter, six years old. For weeks after the dog wandered about, evidently searching for her. He would go up the front stairs, through all the upper rooms, then down the back stairs, out of the door, and visit the playground daily, but never went where she was wont to make her little playhouse; he would then lie down and whine most pitifully. One day he was missed for several hours. Late in the afternoon one of the girls found him lying on the floor of the bath-room. She called him, but he refused to come. She then ordered him down stairs, but he would not go, and when she tried to force him he showed fight. After he was moved it was discovered that he had been lying on a skirt which the dead child had worn.

Two of my boys dug a grave in which they carefully and tenderly deposited the dead body of poor old "Rover," sorrowfully regretted by the entire household. We all feel as if we had lost our best and truest friend. The glasses, without which I could not write these lines; the partial stiffness of my joints; the sight of my grandchildren, all combined, never reminded me as forcibly of the fact that I have but a few short years to live as did the death of my old friend "Rover." I hope I will profit by the reminder.

SPIRIT.

Thirty-third ward.

A RASCALLY CAR DRIVER.

How He Robbed a Fellow Driver and Got Into the Meshes of the Law.

Doc Johnson is at the present time a driver of one of the Rebecca street cars. In the winter season he teaches school in Forest county, and when spring opens he engages in the lumber business. His last venture in the lumber trade did not result in bringing to Doc's coffers such a store of wealth as to make him feel easy on the subject of board and wash bills. Hence he drives a mule team on the Rebecca street car line. All of which is greatly to his credit.

There is another car driver of whom it is necessary to say a word here. He came to this city a short time ago, from Philadelphia, he said, and introduced himself to the car Superintendents as Tom Welsh. He found employment on the Rebecca street line, and representing to our friend Doc that he was in destitute circumstances, that person kindly took him to his boarding house and shared his bed with him. Welsh, by his agreeable manner, soon made himself solid with the unsuspecting Doc, and in the course of one short week he had succeeded in borrowing various small sums from Mr. Johnson, amounting in the aggregate to perhaps ten or twelve dollars. At the end of the week Welsh disappeared in the night time, taking with him Mr. Johnson's Sunday clothes, a set of shirt studs and various other articles. This excited Doc's suspicion, and he began to make inquiries about the fellow. He ascertained that Welsh had been employed a short time on the Penn street line, and that he had played the borrowing dodge quite successfully on several of the conductors and drivers on that road, and had also defrauded a boarding lady. This information roused Doc to vigorous action, and he vowed a vow that he would bring the scoundrel to justice. To visit and lay the matter before the Chiefs of Police of this and Allegheny cities was the first step he—didn't take. He wrote out an accurate description of Welsh and forwarded it, together with an account of his doings here, to the Chiefs of Police in other cities. Yesterday Doc received a dispatch from the Chief of Police of Philadelphia, informing him that Welsh had been arrested. The car-drivers of the Rebecca street line thereupon put their heads together and resolved to aid Doc in his undertaking, and they raised by subscription a sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses of bringing the thief to this city. Doc, armed with the necessary papers, started last evening to Philadelphia to bring on his man. Well done, Doc.

THE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

The Grand Jury Further Discussed.

The Temperance Alliance held another meeting yesterday, and the discussion was mainly in regard to the action of the late Grand Jury, in ignoring certain liquor cases, and putting the costs upon the prosecutors. Rev. E. E. Swift thought it was requisite to procure all the affidavits of witnesses who testified before the jury as to what they swore to there. This, he said, would be offered next Monday.

The cases of Messrs. Black, Sample and McClintock, and Mrs. Plannett, who were mulct in heavy costs, were discussed. It was stated that Mrs. Plannett was drawn into the costs simply for the information she gave, and that no witnesses had a hearing in the case before the Grand Jury.

Mrs. Hill thought might come to the cause by having all the ministers, and other prominent crusaders, committed to jail for costs. It would stir up public opinion.

The responsibility of the Grand Jury, either to the Court or to the public; the importance of selecting the right kind of men for Jury commissioners, and thus securing better jurymen; and the necessity of probing these late cases to the bottom, were subjects which elicited some discussion.

After some routine business the meeting adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

CHIEF ENGINEER HAMILL, of the fire department, is reported as still improving.

SAMUEL MCCLELLAND, an employee at the shops of Robinson, Rea & Co., South Side, was severely injured yesterday by a fall.

MAYOR MCCARTHY favors large and powerful men for police officers, and thinks "light weights" induce resistance in case of arrest.

THE Knights of Pythias of this city will go to Natrona, on the West Penn Railroad, on Thursday evening, to dedicate a hall at that place.

MR. J. EHRHART, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, residing at Altoona, filed a voluntary position in bankruptcy yesterday.

FONN's blacksmith shop, at Wilkinsburg, was entered by thieves Sunday morning, who carried away a lot of horse shoes and iron.

THE members of the Grand Army of the Republic who will be going to Corry this evening are requested to meet at Department Headquarters, No. 198 Penn avenue, at seven o'clock P. M.

THERE will be a meeting of the members of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry at Municipal Hall, Tuesday July 27th, at eight o'clock P. M. to make arrangements for a re-union.

ANTHONY GUTMAN, Esq., of this city, has been appointed by the Belgian Government one of the Board of Commissioners to represent that government at the Centennial in Philadelphia.

THE resignation of Capt J. B. Moore as Adjutant General on Gen. Pearsons staff is said to have been caused by some personal difference between Gen. Pearson's wife and that Gen. Pearson will not accept it.

MR. J. D. WILLIAMS, an old citizen and long engaged in mercantile pursuits, died at his residence, thirteenth ward, on Friday last. Deceased was highly respected by a large circle of acquaintances.

THE refunding of the overpaid one-third taxes to the rural residents, is going on quite actively. The Controller has to employ one, and the City Assessor two extra clerks to attend to this business.

CHRIST. WILBERT, a Mount Washington saloon keeper, was yesterday held by Alderman McMasters in $5,000 bail to answer a charge of outraging the person of a little girl named Emma Oswald, aged thirteen years.

THE Mackin Brothers, contractors for the improvement of Soho, Emmet and Wadsworth streets, Fourteenth ward deny that any member of the Commission is interested in the furnishing of stone or other material.

MICHEL LEITSIC was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman McMasters for a hearing on a charge of perjury, preferred by Helen Price, against whom the defendant had instituted a criminal action before Alderman Kreuter.

THE ticket agent of Cole's circus was relieved of a gold watch valued at $100 last Saturday night. The watch was in a pocket of his vest and the garment was hanging in the ticket office, when an adroit thief abstracted the timepiece.

WE are indebted to Controller Snodgrass for a bound copy of his report of the fiscal affairs of the city of Pittsburgh, for the year ending February 1, 1875. It also contains the annual reports of City Engineer Dempster, and other city officers.

AN Allegheny dispatch says that not less than forty persons had their pockets picked at the circus last week. It cannot be denied that the city is full of thieves, and we may add that there never was a time when they could ply their vocation here with greater impunity.

THE gold watch stolen a few days ago from the house of Dr. Smith, Mt. Washington, was recovered by Lieut. Wilbert, who found it secreted under the carpet in a house at Mansfield. A woman, who is known by an assumed name, was arrested, but released, Dr. Smith declining to prosecute.

ABOUT six o'clock yesterday morning, a pair of Kentucky jean pantaloons, a leather belt and a black felt hat, were found on the river bank, under the Pan Handle Railroad bridge. Nobody being able to identify them, they were left at a boarding house on Chestnut street to await an owner.

RICHARD ALEXANDER LUCAS, claiming to have formerly resided at No. 7 Arthurs street, Pittsburgh, was recently committed to jail from Neosho, Kansas, for larceny of a watch and chain. He alleged that he purchased the watch from a boy, or rather traded a lot of hair oil for it; but this story was not substantiated, and he was committed for trial.

SHOOP, of the Freeport *Era*, is sued for libel. Constable Stoops, of Freeport, is the prosecutor, and he alleges that Shoop intimated in his paper that he (Stoops) had violated his oath as a constable by receiving whisky for certain parties. Alderman Burke, of this city, took the information. The defendant gave bail for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court.

WILLIAM WARMAN, while a prisoner in the Twenty-first street station house, South Side, Saturday night, hung himself with a pair of suspenders. The officer on duty discovered Warman and cut him down in time to save his life. He had been locked up on a charge of felonious assault and battery, preferred by Lawrence Roche, whom he attacked with a knife.

MR. JOSEPH DREXLER, Meat Inspector of Allegheny City met with an accident, yesterday. He was driving, in an open buggy, along Liberty street, when a runaway horse, attached to an express wagon, came along. The latter collided with the buggy, smashing it to pieces. Mr. Drexler was dragged for the distance of almost one hundred feet, and was quite severely injured.

A PARROT belonging to Mr. Alexander Greenwalt, of Allegheny, disappeared from its cage last Saturday. The bird was traced to Alexander Cregan, who said he bought it from Mrs. Cox. This lady said her son found the parrot on the fence, which statement was found to be true. Mrs. Cox returned to Mr. Cregan his money and Mr. Cregan returned to Mr. Greenwalt his parrot, which "eat things even."

THE intellectual ballast of the writer of that bogus *Chronicle* dispatch of yesterday must have been thoroughly exhausted when he made Donaldson throw the reporter Grimwood from the balloon basket into Lake Michigan from a height of two hundred feet, while the clammy idiocy of the concoctor was still more apparent in his forged description of the purported passage of the aeronaut across Clam Lake. As a venture of puerile silliness, however, the canard was an unmitigated success.

A NUISANCE.

Something for the Health Inspectors to Attend to.

Citizens of the Sixth ward, residing on Second avenue and vicinity, complain loudly of a nuisance created and maintained above the Birmingham bridge. This place is the receptacle, we are informed, of all kinds of filth. As has heretofore been reported cinders are burning beneath the pile, and with the steam coming through the decayed vegetables thrown there the smell must certainly be very offensive. It is the duty of the Health Inspectors to prevent the throwing of garbage in this locality, and it is to be hoped they will attend to their duty.

Inquest.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Philip Hanley, who was killed Sunday by a Penn avenue car, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was a gunsmith and was lately employed at Lindsey & McCutcheon's mill, Allegheny. He had been a brother in Cleveland and another in California.

Held for Burglary.

Before Mayor Phillips a hearing took place last evening in the case of Wm. Robinson, a colored man, charged with burglary on oath of Wm. Burchell, whose store at the corner of Union and North avenues, Allegheny, was entered and robbed the other night. Robinson was held in $300 for his appearance at court.

Consumption,

the scourge of the human family, may in its early stages be promptly arrested and permanently cured.

RAVENSWOOD, W. VA.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

SIR—For the last year I have been using your Golden Medical Discovery, and have my life to it, having been afflicted for years. Did not use it but a short time before I was benefited; at that time I was very bad, not able to sit up much, was suffering greatly with my throat, was getting blind, had a dry cough, and much pain in my lungs. I have used twelve bottles of the Discovery and am almost well.

KATE T. WARDNER.

A son of Mr. J. H. Meseck, of Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., has been cured of consumption by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—so says Mr. C. B. Canfield, editor of the Chatham Courier.

S. R. Eglar, druggist, of West Union, O., writes to state that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has effected a wonderful cure of consumption in his neighborhood.

Trhs*

For Sale.

At Emsworth, six miles down the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, a beautiful residence. Also, a good, well roomed frame house, with finished attic, marble mantles, furnace, bath rooms, water closet, range, hot and cold water, ample porches, one 30x9 feet, all finished in the most elaborate style. House only two years old, newly papered and painted. About half an acre of ground attached. That location is picturesque in the extreme. Abundance of forest shade trees, magnificent view, and within two minutes walk of railroad station. Also easily accessible by West End avenue. Is the property of a professional man, whose business will not permit his living in the country. Cost him nine thousand five hundred dollars (9500). Will sell for seven thousand to purchase it. Four thousand dollars cash, and balance in 6 annual payments, with interest. For further information call on

R. W. MCCONNELL, 61 Fourth avenue.

ALSO

Two of the most desirable lots in Allegheny City, fronting on Sheridan avenue, near the corner of Allegheny avenue, immediately in front of the residences of Dr. Hostetter, Mr. Shoenberger and Mr. Jones. This is the most desirable and pleasant location in the two cities. For further particulars call or address

G. W. SPENCER, 254 Penn avenue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural, healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means, and for this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the whole body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have declared whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive ingredients or acids; in fact it assists the vital operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities, or when it is found in distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all druggists.

Headache.

It is an established fact that the extract of cranberries and hemp combined by Dr. Miller, 307 Spruce street, Philadelphia, is a most certain cure for the most obstinate cases of dyspeptic, nervous or sick headache, and is an absolute specific for Neuralgia and Sciatic Nervousness. Prepared in pills. Fifty cents a box, by mail. E. Schlers & Co., 49 Wood street, Pittsburgh. trhs

A Valuable Discovery.

Dr. C. W. Benson, a practising physician, at 106 North Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md., who has devoted his attention to nervous diseases, has discovered that extract of celery and chamomile, combined in a certain proportion, invariably cures Nervousness, Neuralgia, Dyspeptic, nervous or sick headache, neuralgia and nervousness. This is a triumph in medical chemistry, and sufferers all over the country are ordering by mail. He prepares it in pills, 50 cents per box. The Doctor is largely known and highly respected in Baltimore as a consistent Methodist. Sold by all druggists. Harris & Ewing agents for Pittsburgh. trhs

WOMAN'S LOVE.

A Woman Travels Many Miles to Commit Suicide on her Lover's Grave.

(From the Troy Press, July 7.

The readers of the *Press* will remember that a few weeks ago the body of a man was found one Sunday afternoon on the banks of the Poestenkill, and near him was found a small phial that told but one story—suicide. The man was a stranger, and no one seemed to know anything about him. His dress and personal appearance indicated that he was a man used to labor, and, from letters, &c., found in his possession, it was learned that his name was Peck. He had come from the West, and was evidently going to the home of his mother in Washington county, when he determined to put an end to his life. This he did, and little by little the story of his trials was brought out. Financial troubles and disaster, from all accounts, stared him in the face, and it was then supposed that he had been crossed in love and his life made miserable. He had been an honorable, upright man, and his financial reverses came hard for him, and he determined to end a life that had become miserable. Now the sad sequel to the case is to be told. The body of Mr. Peck was taken to the home of his mother in Hampton, Washington county, and buried in the village cemetery. Last week a young lady arrived at Fair Haven, Vermont, on the evening train from Troy. She desired to be taken to Low Hampton, several miles distant. A conveyance was secured. The owner of the establishment, who lived in Hampton, accompanied the young lady. During the ride the lady did not talk much, but once asked where the house of Mrs. Peck was. She also inquired for the burial ground of the place. Her questions were readily answered, and when the conveyance arrived in front of the burial ground she asked to get out. The driver, Mr. Streeter, saw that she desired to remain, and not knowing what to think of such strange actions, began to reason with her, telling her that the ground was damp and she was likely to take cold. She finally consented to go home with Mr. Streeter, who promised her that his wife would awaken her early in the morning and she could visit the burial ground. During all this time she did not disclose the object of her visit or why she desired to get out at the little village burying ground. At four o'clock the next morning she awoke and proceeded to the burial place, and soon found the newly made grave of Frank Peck, her lover. She remained there lonely, until seven o'clock, when a brother of the deceased came along and at once recognized her from a photograph he had seen. He made himself known to the miserable girl, and pressed her hard to accompany him to his mother's home. She would not hear to his words, so he sent his sister to her, and after a few minutes' conversation, sorrow, soon found the way to each other's heart, and they returned to the house of Mrs. Peck. The young lady, when questioned about her visit, said she knew Frank thought his only trouble was brought on from financial embarrassment. When she told him she had enough for both, she did not seem to notice her. She advised him to return East to his friends, and he left the Ohio town to obey her wish. She did not see or hear anything after that until the dreadful day came to her that he had committed suicide. Deep and bitter anguish was hers when the sad news was brought to her. She could not rest until she saw the grave that contained all that was dear to her on earth. She remained quietly with the Peck family until Monday last week. On that day she again wandered to the grave of Frank Peck, and seating herself on the green mound, determined to end her existence then and there. Secreted in her pocket a good sized bottle containing laudanum. There, in the still of the day, when all around was blooming with beauty, this girl, who had hardly crossed her teens, took a dose that was intended to be fatal. She laid the bottle down by the grave, with a piece of paper on which were written directions concerning the disposition to be made of her body, and where money was to be obtained with which to defray expenses. This done she arose and walked to the house of Mr. Streeter, where she intended to sleep away her life. She had taken an overdose of the drug, and it caused a sort of intoxication and sickness. The result of this was that she vomited the deadly narcotic, and her life was saved. It was undoubtedly her intention to take the drug on the first night of her coming to the place, and die on the grave of the man she loved. The action of Mr. Streeter prevented this, and saved her life. Had she been allowed to remain in the city of the dead during the night, the morning sun would have found her still in the embrace of death. The young lady is highly respectable and beautiful.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

In the Lehigh Valley nineteen furnaces are in blast, and thirty-three out.

It will cost about $90,000 to build the proposed railroad from Chagrin Falls to Solon, Ohio.

The sewer pipe company at Tallmadge, O., are experimenting with clay brought from Maryland.

Leutz & Co.'s shoe factory in A llentown Pa., has had new machinery put in, and is now running full handed and on full time.

The first cargo of petroleum shipped from the United States to foreign ports was sent from Philadelphia to Liverpool by Peter Wright & Sons.

All of the iron mills in the Eighteenth ward, Cleveland, are now running with the exception of two, which have shut down temporarily for repairs.

Kaufman & Co.'s Bank, at Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pa., suspended last week. The promise to pay dollar for dollar, if given a little time.

The Fostoria, O., *Review* says that the engineers are now on the line of the Columbus and Toledo Railroad, deciding upon the final location of the track.

The Mansfield, O., *Herald* man has seen specimens of coal found near Loudonville, Ashland county. It was discovered cropping out of the surface on the side of a hill.

The fires in the glass-houses of Millvale, New Jersey, have gone out for the summer. Two have gone out at Bridgeton, and a large number of men have been thrown out of employment.

Tin plate is now made by Messrs. Rogers & Burchfield, Leechburg, Armstrong county, Pa., as good as any manufactured in Wales, whence this country has hitherto been mainly supplied.

The Easton, Pa., *Dispatch* says: We understand that the iron furnace of Peter Uhler will soon be put in blast. A number of the old hands have been re-engaged, and a supply of coal and iron ore is received daily.

Blood's Locomotive Works, at Manchester, New Hampshire, will run for the present only five days in a week. About 150 workmen are employed there now, which is less than one-fourth required to run the works at full capacity.

The Allentown, Pa., *Chronicle* announces that the Glendon Iron Company have made another reduction of wages, as follows: Fifteen per cent. on laborers, twelve per cent. on machinists, and six cents per ton on fillers.

At a meeting of the Peninsula Fruit Growers' Association, held at Middletown, Delaware, on Tuesday last, a committee was appointed to confer with the managers of the American Steamship Company to ascertain if that company would fit up steamers with refrigerators for the shipment of peaches to Liverpool at reasonable rates of freight.

At Chickies, Messrs. E. Haldeman & Co. have two furnaces in blast—Chickies, Nos. 1 and 2. One of Watts' Marietta furnaces is also soon to be put in blast. Messrs. Becker & Reinhold are running the Chickies rolling mill, day and night. They are puddling iron and making muck bars for E. Haldeman & Co., for the New York and Boston markets.

The engineers of the Lehigh and Eastern Railroad are now busily engaged in locating the route. This work began at Port Jervis, and is extending hitherward towards Hazleton. Given. Burnett is indefatigable in his attention to the work, and will leave nothing undone to secure the speedy building of the road.—*Stroudsburg, Pa., Jeffersonian.*

At Valley View, in Chester county, Pa., Philadelphia parties have established large glass manufactories which take up the vast sand beds there located. This sand is said to excel any yet discovered for this purpose. About eleven tons of glass are turned out daily, and it is expected to increase this amount from thirty to forty tons. Over 500 tons were shipped during the months of April and May last.

The log crop of Grand Rapids and tributary rivers in Michigan, for 1875, is as follows: Flat river, 175,000,000 feet in a good share of which will come out into Grand Rapids. Rogue river, about 100,000,000 feet in the drive is closed into the Booming Company's boom here. About 41,000,000 feet of this cut will stop at the mills here, and about 125,000,000 feet pass over the rapids on the way to Grand Haven and the Spring Lake. Fish creek, about 180,000,000 put in last winter, divided between Grand Rapids, Muir, and Grand Haven. A great many logs are scattered along the shore and sand bars waiting rain to get to their destination.

From the Chester, Pa., *News* we glean the following ship building notes: A shipment of iron plating, turned out at the new rolling mill in South Chester, was made to Roach's shipyard a day or so ago. The plates are to be used in the construction of the monitor Miantonomia, in course of construction at that yard. The handsome steam launch being built for the Government at Roach's will soon be ready for launching. It is the intention to rig her out complete on the ways, and to have steam up at the time of the launch so that she will be ready for service when she gets into the water.

The Minersville, Pa., *Republican* says: Some time ago sand was discovered on the farm of Mr. Frederick Garrett, near Sheridan, which was said to be suitable for the manufacture of glass. Since then it has been tested by gentlemen engaged in the manufacture of glass at Pittsburgh, who pronounce Garrett's very fine sand suited for bottles and other fine glass. Sand of its description is worth $8 per ton at Pittsburgh, and is considered a rare article. Several gentlemen of Sheridan are now engaged in examining into the cost of erecting glass works at that place, and if its feasibility is established, will commence the erection of them as soon as possible.

The Pacific Boiler Works, San Francisco, are comparatively a new enterprise, though Risdon & Tower are among the pioneer iron workers of the coast. Their business ranks in magnitude with the largest in the city. They have in hand, as a specialty, water lined furnaces for smelting copper and galena ores. Those furnaces are now used altogether in the Lake Superior copper mines, in Southern Nevada, in Inyo county, California, and in several of the Cerro Gordo mines. They possess this material advantage over the old style, that they require no fire brick, which must be transported often to great distances, and they never burn out. They usually last about five years without repairs